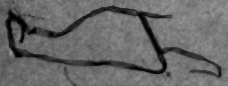


**RECORDS IN THE
BRITISH PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE
RELATING TO SOUTH CAROLINA**



**VOL. 7
1717 - 1720**

**MICROFILMED .
BY
• WM. L. MCDOWELL**

B. I. R. O. Prop. B. I. Vol 10 2 102.

(3rd January 1717)

Dear Sir

I had waited upon you myself but I am engaged to goe out of Town tomorrow I am told y^e Hon^{ble} Board are desirous to be Informed of y^e Circumstances of y^e two Gentlemen w^{ch} are to be M^r Johnsons Security I am very well known to them both M^r Bonner is my Neighbour in y^e North and has a very Pretty Estate of about six hundred pounds a yeare and M^r Droughton is a Mer^{ch} in y^e City of an undeniable Character and am perswaded you need not have y^e least Scuple but that there Security is wth out any exception

I am

Jan^y 3 1716₇D^r SirY^r most obligedW^m Lenth

A Blakiston

Recd }
Read } 4th Jan^y 1716₇

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 58.

4th January 1716

To W^m Lowndes Esq^r

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, having been pleased by Order in Council, of the 6th Dec^r 1716, to declare his allowance & approbation of Robert Johnson Esq^r to be Deputy Gov^r of his Maj^{ty}s Province of Carolina, with a Proviso that the usual security be first given; and thereupon to direct the Lords Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations, to take care that security be given accordingly; And W^m Bonner Esq^r & M^r Andrew Broughton having signified to their Lordsh^{ps} that they are willing to be sureties, as required, for the said Robert Johnson, in y^e Penalty of two thousand Pounds Sterling as has been done by others in the like cases; Their Lordships command me to send you the inclosed Draught of a Bond, that the Rt Hon^{ble} the Lords Comm^{rs} of y^e Treasury may please to give the necessary Directions, that the security be accordingly taken at the Exchequer or elsewhere, as their Lordsh^{ps} shall think fit.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

W^m Pepple.

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A. P. R. O. Popl. D. I. Vol 10 2119.

Carolina Jan^y 26th 1716.

My Lords

We take the Liberty once more to address Your Lordships upon a very melancholy Occasion, which is the deplorable State of your Province We that have the Honour to represent you here are more immediately concern'd, tis a Duty incumbent on us, for to be silent at such a Time would not only argue remissness but the Greatest Stupidity.

In short My Lords, We are defending Our Selves, with a handful of Men, against numerous & Potent Nations, And We have no Allies of any Importance but the Cherokee, whose Kings and Head Warriours are now with us. The Charge We are at to maintain them, and the Demands they make are so unreasonable, that we may properly say, We are become their Tributaries, We buy their Friendship at too dear a rate, if the Wellfare of the Colony did not depend on the same.

But My Lords to defend Ourselves, and pay this annual Tribute is a Tax this Country cannot long bear, fifty Thousand pounds a year is a Burthen We must sink under; and tho' the pressure be born
Some

some little time. Yet give us leave to tell Your Lordships without speedy Succours of Men, many of our Inhabitants will rather chose to leave their Houses & Land (as several of them have already done) notwithstanding the most severe Laws made to prevent it) and carry off their Slaves, and such other convenient Moveables than endure a lingering War and an Insupportable Tax.

These are plain but necessary Truths such as Your Lordships ought to know. The Province is now at its Crisis, And upon Your Lord^{ts} sending of us Relief, Or Soliciting His Majesty on our behalf depends the Fate of this Once flourishing Colony, which otherwise will be deserted & forsaken. We are

Your Lordships

Most Obedient humble Servts

Lords Prop^{rs} of Carolina.

Thomas Smith,	Rob ^t Daniell
Nich Trott,	Sam ^l Eveleigh
Jam ^s Yonge,	Ch ^s Hart

Recd 10th }
 Read 2^d } May 1717

B. P. R. O. Sept. 2. 1. Feb 10 2. III.

To The Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of Trade
& Plantations

The Memorial of Joseph Doone and Richard
Derresford Agents for the Province of South
Carolina in America and of Severall Merchants
in London Trading thither.

Your Lordships having been Attended on Fryday last,
were pleased to Propose severall Questions to us in Re-
lation to Navall Stores, To which We beg leave Hum-
bly to Lay before Your Lordships the following Particulars.

As to Tar & Pitch so Great a Part of the un-
cultivated Lands in that Province is Hooded with
Pines fitt for making it, That any Quantity (upon
due Encouragement) may be had from thence more
than Sufficient to Supply Great Brittain the Export
of last Year from thence was above Twenty Thousand
Barrells. The Pitch which hath been already made
there is as Good as any Imported into Great Brittain
& the Tar but little Inferiour to that of Stockholm
& is capable of being Improved to y^e greatest perfection.

The Manufactory of Turpentine has not as yet
been considerable, but the Country will Afford what
Quantity

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B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2. III.

To The Hon^{ble} the Lords Commis. of Trade
& Plantations

The Memorial of Joseph Doone and Richard
Bernesford Agents for the Province of South
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in London Trading thither.

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& the Tar but little Inferiour to that of Stockholm
& is capable of being Improved to y^e greatest perfection.

The Manufactory of Turpentine has not as yet
been considerable, but the Country will Afford what
Quantity

Quantity can be Wanting Equall in Goodness to the Best.

Hemp hath been sown & found to Grow well, and a Great part of the Lands is proper to Produce it.

Great Numbers both of Cypress & Pine Masts may be had from 40 to 60 feet long from 2 to 4 feet Diameter.

Oake Cypress, & Pine Timber & Planks are in Great Quantities from 20 to 40 feet long free from Knots & of very fine Graine proper for fine Flooring & Building Ships (as has been Experienced by the many Ships & Vessells that have been built there) but the Charge of Freight and Duty will not at present Admitt it to be Imported, unless a Suitable Bounty is Allowed.

Cedar (by a strict Explanation of an Act) pays Customs as Sweetwood which Amounts in Effect to a Prohibition In many Parts of Carolina are Great Quantities of Iron Ore and Wood sufficient for the Manufacturing the same.

The Province is Capable of these & many other Valuable Productions as Rice, Silk, Indigo Cochenill, Cotton Wool Potash, with many Valuable Druggs & to the Advantage of Great Brittain which their Unhappy Circumstances in Respect to the Present War with the Indians Deprives

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Deprives them of & together with the Want of ^{the} Crown's
Protection Debars them from a Great Number of People
that would otherwise settle in that Province Some of
those already there being Daily Destroy'd & others leaving
the Country, in so much that at this time near half
the Quantity of Land formerly possess'd, is Abandon'd
and the Number of Men is very small that are fit
to bear Arms not 100 And the Indian Enemies very
numerous so that Hands are Wanted to take care
and Manure the Remaining Plantations.

Wherefore Wee humbly Intreat Your Lordships
to make such Representations to his Majesty as in Your
Wisdom shall think fitt for a Speedy & Sufficient
Supply of Men to be sent to that Distressed Province
of which it stands in the Utmost Need (as hath been
Represented by the many Repeated Supplications of the
Assembly of that poor Languishing Country & Especially
by their last Address lately presented to his Majesty
(herewith Annexed) throwing themselves his Majestys Feet
Imploing his Protection) That thereby so valuable a
Frontier to his Majesties Colonies upon the Main,
may, not only be preserved in the present Advantages
it is to Great Brittain but also may be largely Im-
proved

Wee

8
We Are

Your Lordships most Humble Servants

Rich^d Higginson

Alca^d Nisbett

Joseph Dome

Henry Soames

Steph Godin

Rich^d Beresford

D^r Godin

W^m Astell

James Crane

James Deane

Eleaz^r Allen

M. Samuel Baron

W^m Browne

J^r Kates

John Dwyd

Nat. Bradley

And^r Knipe

Geo. Mainwaring

Recd 22^d Feb^r

Read 25th D^r

} 7th / 7

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B. P. R. O. Prop^s B. I. Vol. 10. 2 III. (Enclosure)

St James's Jan: 25 1716.

An Humble Address from the Representatives of the Inhabitants of the Province of South Carolina having been transmitted hither, has been presented to his Majesty by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty
The most Humble Address of the Representatives of the Inhabitants of your Province of South Carolina in America.
May it please your Majesty,

We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Inhabitants of your Colony of South Carolina in America, out of the extreme Grief we are under, to see our Country still harassed, and our Fellow-Subjects daily killed and carried away by our Savage Indian Enemies, with the utmost Submission are obliged again to intrude on Your Majesty's more weighty Affairs, and presume once more to lay before Your Royal Majesty the State of this your afflicted Colony.

In our last Humble Address to Your Majesty, we took the liberty to inform Your Majesty of the Deplo-
rable Circumstances we then laboured under, without any
Probability

Probability of seeing an End to our calamities: Our Troubles, instead of coming to a Period, daily increase upon us; and we now see our selves reduced by these our Misfortunes to such a dismal Extremity, that nothing but the All powerful Providence of Almighty God working Miracles in our favour, or Your Majesty's Royal and most Gracious Protection, can preserve us from Ruin.

Our Indians continue committing so many Hostilities, and infect our Settlements and Plantations to such a degree, that not only those Estates which were deserted at the breaking out of this Barbarous War cannot be resettled, but others are likewise daily thrown up to the Mercy of the Enemy, to the Ruin and Impoverishment of several Numerous Families.

We further take the liberty to inform Your Majesty, that notwithstanding all these our Miseries, the Lords Proprietors of this Province, instead of using any Endeavours for our Relief and Assistance, are pleased to term all our Endeavours to procure Your Majesty's Royal Protection the Business of a Faction and Party. We most humbly assure Your Majesty, that it's so far from any thing of that nature, that all the Inhabitants of this Province in general are not only convinced that no Human Power but that of Your Majesty can protect them, but earnestly and fervently desire

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desire that this Once flourishing Province may be added to those already under your happy Protection.

As we have in our former Addresses to Your Majesty laid before You the State of this Colony; we shall not presume further to tire Your Majesty's Royal Patience: We fear we continue to be too Importunate to Your Majesty; but the End and Design of this our Loyal Address being no less than that of saving Ourselves and Estates from Ruin, we humbly hope that Your Majesty, out of your accustomed Goodness, will be pleased to pardon us for the same.

We wish Your Majesty a Long and Happy Reign, and that there may never be wanting one of Your Royal Line to fill the British Throne

Signed by the Speaker and the rest of the Members attending the Service of the House.

The Broughton Speaker,	William Bull,	Jonathan Drake,
Benj Schencking,	William Battell,	Christopher Kiltinson,
John Henneway,	James Cochran,	Arthur Middleton,
Arthur Hall,	The Diston,	Paul Pierre Le Bas,
John Whitmarsh,	Jos. Morton,	Benj De la Confillere,
Ra. Lyard,	Ra. Lyard,	James Starigarne,
Robert Howes,	William Elliott,	Thomas Karing,
John Godfrey,		

D. P. R. O. Prop: D. J. Vol 10 2. 112.

(4th March 1777)

Certificate from Several Rope Makers relating to
the Goodness of Carolina Tar

These are to certify that we whose names are
underwritten being Rope makers of London having sever-
all times made Tryall of the Tar that hath beene
Imported from South Carolina Doe finde that such
part thereof as is yellow and bundley is proper
to be Used in all Sorts of Cordage witness our
hands this Second day of March 17th 77

Stephen Hughes

John Devois

Alex: Allen

Tho: Moss

Thomas Fletcher

William White

Recd 4th March 17th 77

Read D^o

B. P. R. O. Prop^r. B. I. Vol 10 2. 113

(4 March 1717)

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Comm^{rs} of Trade
& Plantations

The Memorial of Joseph Boone and Richard
Berresford Agents to the province of Carolina
and of Divers Merchants of London Trading
to the Said Province.

Sheweth

That the Province of Carolina will Yield Sufficient
Quantities of Good Pine and Cypress whereof to make
Masts Yards Bowsprits Spars and also Straight and
compass Oak and cedar Timber and Plank as well as
Great Quantities of Turpentine, Royin, Tar, Pitch, Iron
Mine and Hemp.

But as the Great Distance of that Province and
its Small Number of Hands Renders Freight and Labour
Dear, He humbly conceiv^e it necessary not only to permit
them to be Imported into Great Britain Duty free but
also to Allow the Importer a Bounty for the Same.

The present Encouragement upon Importing Turpentine
Royin Tar and Pitch Masts Yards and Bowsprits may
be Sufficient if his Maj^{ties} Bounty were Paid by way
of Debeture at the Custom House on Importation.

The

The present Bounty upon Hemp Seems not Sufficient
In as much as none hath hitherto been Imported from
plantations wherefore we Recommend the taking off the
Present Duty as a further Encouragement.

That Bar and Rod Iron and all Timber Planks -
Boards & Spars of Oaks Cypress Pine &c. be Allow'd to
be Imported from his Maj^{ty} Plantations duty free and a
bounty of 20^s p Ton allowed upon the Same.

It's well known to your Lordships that Naval Stores
used to be purchased of Sweden & Norway chiefly with Bullion
but will be bought of the Planters with Goods of the
Product and Manufactory of Great Britain.

Importing these Stores from our Plantations will Encour-
age the Building of Great Ships and Increase the Number
of our Mariners and freight & wages the most certain
Profits of Trade still center in Great Britain.

Besides the Great Quantities of Naval Stores likely to be
hereby produced will always so keep down the prices as to be
an Equivalent to the Duty and Bounty. For Instance Pitch which
was once at 14 or 15^s p b. and like to have been as much Dearer
as the Swedes pleas'd is now by the Quantities Imported from
the plantations reduced to 6^s & 7^s p b.

Recd
Read 6th March 1777

With the Profoundest Respects we Remain

Your Lordships most Humble Servants
James Crane, Stephen Jordan, Joseph Boone
John Roddison, The Johnson, H. Sam. Barone, Rich^d Borsford

B. P. R. C. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 L 126.

Charles Town Apr 26th 1717

Our Circumstances are yet somewhat doubtfull for the last time the Charachus were here, they Insulted us to the last degree. And Indeed by their demands (w^{ch} which we were forced to comply) made us their Tributaries. —

And the only hope we have to throw of their Yock is; by reason of messengers to us from the Creeks about a month since, that desired that their great men might have liberty to come to us, and treat of a Peace the w^{ch} was by the Council readily granted, and we Expect them about a month hence

I dare not pretend to give any Judgm^t of the Effect, because both Nations are very numerous, and mortall Enemies to each other.

This makes the matter of great weight to us, how to hold both as our friends, for some time, and assist them in cutting one anothers throats wth out offending either.

This is the Game we Intend to play if possible, the w^{ch} if well accomplisht will in a little time make us easie, for if we cannot Destroy one Nation of
Indians

Indians by another Our Country must be lost. Because our ordinary fighting Men are almost all killed and gone out of the Country, so that small parties of y^r Enemie slyly make Incursions on the out parts of our Settlements: And have killed many of our People: And did kill m^r. Steed a few days since.

About twenty days since we lost a Periaugue with seven men, who were carrying Provision Ammunition & necessaries to our Garrison at the Savanna Town. Wherefore must for the future supply that Garrison by Land, under a strong Guard.

Joseph Boone

Recd {
Read { 3th July 1717

B. P. & C. Prop^r B I Vol 10 L 126 (Enclosures)

(March 29th 1717)

Paragraphs of letters from South Carolina

March 29th 1717

We cant be easy long without hearing of Mischief
being done by our Enemies about 5 days since poor
W^m Stead was killed at a Cowpen he had about 6
Miles from Edgisto^r River Bluff so that I see no end
of our Miserys but that we must spend our prin-
ciple in defending and Guarding ourselves

March 30th 1717

M^r W^m Stead & one Man was killed at his Cowpen
& tis reported that M^r W^m Saunders & Wife wth some
of y^r family is killed at their plantation

Aprill 20th 1717

I am in great Hopes before you leave England that
you will get this Country into the Kings hands for
without you do I am afraid we shall be a Miserable
people for I cannot see as yet any end to our Indian
Ware altho abundance of people feeds themselves up
with y^r fancy that it is all over

Aprill

April 27th 1717

The Upper and Lower Creeks sent down 2 Indians with Chester & another Whiteman they had taken to sue for Peace they gave an Acc^t of severall White people they had with them perticularly M^r Bulls Wife & M^r Sommers Children that was supposed to be killed our New Assembly has met & severall of them have resolved to Attend y^e Deputy Governour up to y^e pond Garrison to meet the head Men of the Creeks in order to confirme a peace with them they have promised severall hundred of Skins to make Satisfaction. it is y^e Opinion of some people it will breed a Jealousy in y^e Cherickees who hath always been our Friends. they have always urged in their Agreements with us to lett them revenge themselves of them because they had killed severall of their people And now not out of Love but want to be supplyd address for peace. Two of our peltgangers going up to Savanna Towne to Supply the Garrison on^d loaded with borne & other provisions was oversett in the River & lost, y^e Men saved the other loaden with Trading Goods & Ammunition supposed to be taken by the Indians. a peltganger coming down found 6 White Men dead upon y^e Shoar & Sculped & suppose y^e peltganger is with y^e Goods

Goods carried to St Augustine

I cant omit giving you some Acc^t of poor Charles Towne, that we are ready to Eat up one another for want of provisions & what we can get is very bad & at y^e following prices Big^t Beef at 10^d p^t Pork 15^d mutton 22^d Butter 5^d p^t Indian Corn 15^d p^t Bushell & a Ryall Loaf abt as big as a halfpenny Role Rent raised at a hundred p^t in short our Bills are become of no value & believe in a short time no body will take them at all peices of Eight at 25^d p^t oz
Rich^d Beresford

Abstract

April 25 1717

I can see nothing but ruin to the whole Country unless you Succeed, the Indian Warr is so hard upon us, that we are not able to bear it, the Indians are continually upon the out^r settlements, poor m^r Steed is killed by the Indians going to his Cowpen Our Stocks are almost destroyed and we starved for 8 to 10 a barr^l beef to a barr^l Corn 15 a bush and now none to be got at that price, the Taxes are so high that it is hard living Especially for the poor

Apr:

Apr: 24th 1717

for if the King doe not assist, in an eye of reason the Country will be ruind Small parcell of sculking Indians lye in the out Settlements & cut off our people as they goe to git in battle, so meat has been excessive dear in Charles Town, for out Settlements on the other Side Pon Pon, and nearer many have been kill'd at Tar Kilne and some carried away & lately a periauger going to the Garrison at the Savanna Town wth corn and ammunition, and Six white men all found dead on the Shoar.

Joseph Boone

Extract

S^c. Carolina feb^y 6th 1717

As to the Virginians Trading with our Enemies, It is most certaine though we can Have only Indian Proff, butt it is certaine that the Sawcaws are very well provided With Ammunition and other Goods though They are Still our Enemies, and Enemies to N^c. Carolina, so that thire trade must be from Virginia and ne where else, the Kateres & Cutabas Informs us that they Do come to the Sawcaws to trade, And that
The

The Sawians do go frequently to Virginia And trade there
the Cherokee have lately been on the Creek but did
not much Damage there, the French were then there
with several Parcangiers of Goods a trading the
chequesaws still sends and promises us their friend-
ship.

March 22^d 1767

We have lately had a Message from the Creek
Indians relating to Peace which will require a great
thought to Manage, for fear of disobliging y^e Chariques,
who was the first People that returned to us in the
Greatest of our extremity, the Creeks Declare they
will have no Peace wth y^e Chariques And I think
We can't in Honour or Justice leave our first
Friends.

Apr^l 8th 1767

There is still Indians lurking about who kill'd two
white Men about a Fortnight ago about 2 Miles from
Edistow Fort.

Rich^d. Beresford

Recd } 5th July 1767
Read }

B. P. R. O. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10 211b.

Whitehall. Apr^l 30th 1717

My Lords

The Inclosed Representation of the Inhabitants of South Carolina having been presented to the King. I am Commanded by His Majesty to transmitt the Same to Your Lordships that you may please to consider there of, and Report your opinion concerning the methods you shall judge proper for the relief of the Said Inhabitants

I am, My Lords,

Your Lordships

most obedient and

most Humble Servant.

J. Addison.

Lords Com^{rs} of Trade

Recd May 4th 1717
Read - 5 6th } 1717

An.

Au Roi

La tres humble Representation des habitants de la
Caroline Meridionale

Sire

Au commencement de l'année 1715 Les Indiens
Attaquerent les Sujets de votre Majeste, detruisirent plu-
sieurs beaux Establissemens, et tuerent environ deux cent
personnes: Et ceux qui eurent le Malheur de tomber
entre leurs mains Souffrirent les tourmens les plus
cruels, avant que d'être mis a mort.

Mais outre la perte de tant d'hommes, qui
est une des plus considerables pertes que puisse faire
une Colonie naissante, le domage a été tres grand, et
se monte a cent et Seize mille livres. Cette province
a de plus contracté, pour se deffendre contre les
Indiens, une dette de plus de cent mille livres; Et
est inevitablement obligée de depenser chaque année
cinquante mille livres, depense que lesdits habitants
ne sont nullement en état de soutenir.

Quoi-que les habitants de cette Colonie ayent déjà
fait, fassent encore tous leurs efforts pour mettre fin
a cette cruelle guerre: ayant déjà detruit un grand
nombre de leurs ennemis, cependant ils ne seront
jamais en état de les subjuguier entierement sans le
le

le Secours de votre Majesté; Car si cette guerre tire
en longueur les grandes taxes ruineront infailiblement
Cette Colonie qui étoit il n'y a pas long tems dans
un état fleurissant; et nous espérons avec la
Benediction de Dieu, et la protection de votre Majesté
qu'elle sera bien tôt retablée dans son premier état.

Les dits habitants Supplient donc très humblement
votre Majesté que, comme elle a déjà eu l'abondance de
leur envoyer des armes, elle veuille bien encore,
suivant sa clemence, et sa compassion naturelle, se
prendre pitié de leur malheureux état en leur envoyant
trois ou quatre cents hommes, qu'ils puissent avec
ce Secours finir guerre dans peu de tems

Et ils prieront pour la conservation
et prospérité de la Sainte personne
de votre Majesté &c

p
R

B. P. R. O. Carolina prop⁴ B. J. Vol 5 pp 103 to 108

30. April 1717

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Captain & the rest of the true
& Absolute Lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in America

To our Trusty & Well beloved

Robert Johnson Esq^r Greeting

We the true & Absolute Lords proprietors of the province of South Carolina in America reposing Especial Trust & Confidence in the prudence Courage & Fidelity of you the said Robert Johnson have thought fit to constitute & appoint & by these presents do constitute & appoint you the said Robert Johnson to be Our Governor General, Admiral & Commander in Chief of that part of our province of Carolina that lies South & West of Cape Fear And for your better guidance & direction herein. We do hereby require & Command You to do & execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said Command & the Trust we have reposed in You according to the several powers and Instructions & authorities you shall now receive or which shall at any time hereafter be granted and appointed you under our Hands & Seals and according to such reasonable Laws & Statutes as are now in force & confirmed by Us under our Hands and Seals or hereafter shall be made & agreed upon in manner and form as hereinafter express'd We do hereby require and Command that you the said Robert Johnson having after the publication of this our Commission first taken the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken Instead of the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy and the Oath mentioned in an Act Entituled an Act to declare the alteration

alteration in y^e Oath appointed to be taken by the Act Entitled an Act for
 the further Security of His Majestys person & the succession of the Crown
 in the protestant Line & for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended
 Prince of Wales & all other pretendors & their Open & Secret Abettors: as also
 the Act mentioned in an Act made the 25th of King Charles the 2^d Entitled
 An Act for the preventing dangers which may happen from popish
 Recusants together with an Oath for the due Execution of the Office & Trust
 of our Governor General and Commander in Chief as well with regard to the
 Equal & Impartial Administration of Justice in all Causes that shall Come
 before You as otherwise And likewise the Oath requir'd to be taken by Gov-
 ernors of Plantations to do their utmost that the Laws relating to the plan-
 tations be observed All which Oaths our Council in our said province
 or any three of the members thereof have hereby full power & authority &
 are requir'd to give & administer unto You You shall administer to
 each of the Members of our s^d Council y^e Oaths & Act by the Acts of
 parliament mentioned as aforesaid & the Oath for the due Execution
 of their places & Trust And we do hereby give and grant unto You full
 power & authority with the Advice and Consent of the Major part of our
 Council to suspend any of the Members of our Council from sitting voting
 & assenting therein if you and the said Major part shall find just Cause
 for so doing And if it shall at any time happen that by the death or
 departure out of our said province or suspension of any of our said
 Councillors or otherways there shall be a vacancy in our said Council
 (any four whereof we do appoint to be a Quorum) We require & Command
 You

You that you signify the same to Us by the first opportunity that we may under
 our hands constitute & appoint others in their stead In the meantime you are
 hereby Impower'd to nominate others Which person or persons so nominated
 by You shall be to all Intents and purposes Councillors in our said province
 until they are either confirm'd by Us or others appointed by Us under our
 Hands in their places. We do hereby Give and Grant unto You full power and
 Authority with the Advice & Consent of our Council from time to time as need
 shall require to summon & call General Assemblies of the Inhabitants being
 Freeholders & planters within our Government in Manner & Form as is now
 practis'd in Carolina And the persons duly elected by the Major part of
 the Freeholders of the respective places and Counties & so return'd (and having
 before their sitting taken the Oaths & Test appointed by Act of Parliament
 to be taken as aforesaid which Oaths you shall Commissionate fit persons
 under our Seal of Carolina to administer unto them & without taking of
 which Oaths & Test none shall be capable of sitting tho' other ways duly
 elected shall be called & held the General Assembly of Carolina. And that
 You the said Robert Johnson by & with the advice & Consent of our Council
 & Assembly or the Major part of them shall have full power & Authority
 to make Constitute & ordain Laws Statutes & ordinances for the public
 peace Welfare & Governm^t of our said province & of the people and
 the Inhabitants thereof & such others as shall resort thereto for the
 Benefit of Us. Our Heirs & assigns w^{ch} said Laws Statutes & ordinances
 are not to be repugnant but as near as may be agreeable unto the Laws
 & Statutes of His Majesty's Kingdom of Great Britain. Provided that such
 Laws

Laws, Statutes and Ordinances of what nature or Duration soever be within
 six Months or sooner after the making of the same transmitted unto Us
 under the Seal of Carolina for our Approbation or disallowance of the
 same As also duplicated thereof by the next Conveyance and in case
 all or any of them being not before confirm'd by Us shall at any time
 be disallow'd & not approv'd & be signify'd by Us, our Heirs & Assigns
 unto You the said Robert Johnson or to the Commander in Chief of
 our said province for the time being then such & so many of them as
 shall be disallow'd & not approv'd shall from thenceforth cease, deter-
 mine & become void & of none Effect anything to the contrary thereof
 notwithstanding And to the End that nothing may be pass'd or done
 by our said Council or Assembly to the prejudice of Us our Heirs or
 Assigns. We hereby grant that You the said Robert Johnson shall
 & enjoy a negative voice in the making & passing all Laws Statutes and
 Ordinances as aforesaid And that you shall & may likewise from time
 to time as you shall judge it necessary, adjourn, prorogue & dissolve
 all General Assemblies as aforesaid And we do by these presents
 give and grant unto You full power & Authority to collate any person
 or persons to such Churches Chappels or any other Ecclesiastical Ben-
 efits within our said province, as often as any of them shall happen
 to be void. And we do hereby give and grant unto You full power and
 Authority, when you shall see Cause & shall judge any Offender or
 offenders in Criminal matters fit Objects of Mercy to pardon all such
 offenders & remit their Crimes & punishments Treason and & Murther
 Murder

Murder only excepted & in such cases You shall have full power in extraordinary occasions to grant Reprieves unto the offenders untill & to the Intent our pleasure may be known therein. And we do hereby give and grant unto you the said Robert Johnson by Your self & by Your Captains & Commanders by You to be authorized full power & Authority to levy, arm, muster, command & employ all persons whatsoever residing within our said province of Carolina & as occasion shall serve them to transfer from one place to another for their resisting and withstanding of all Enemies Pirates and Rebels both at Land and Sea. And we hereby require & command all Officers & Ministers Civil & military & all other Inhabitants of our said province to be aiding & assisting unto You the said Robert Johnson in the Execution of this Our Commission & of the powers and Authorities herein contained. And if upon your death or Absence out of our said province there be no person upon the place Commissionated or appointed by Us to be our Gov^r or Commander in Chief of our said province We will and Ordain that our Council of our province for the time being shall choose one out of their own number who shall take upon him the administration of the Government & execute this Our Commission & Instructions & the several powers & Authorities therein contained for so long time & until our further pleasure shall be known therein. And we do hereby declare & appoint that you the said Robert Johnson shall & may hold execute & enjoy the Office & place of Governor, General, Admiral & Commander in Chief in and over our said province & Territory of Carolina together with all & singular the powers & Authorities granted unto You for & during our Will and pleasure. And we do hereby
revoke

revoke determine & make void all former Commissions by Us granted for the
 Office or place of Gov^r General, Admiral or Commander in Chief of our province
 aforesaid Given at St James's under Our Hands & the Great Seal of our
 province this 30th day of April. Anno domⁱ 1717

Carteret flatahn

Ja: Berke for D of Beaufort

Julwar Skipwith for L^d Craven

M. Ashley

J Colleton

J Danson



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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop^d B. 2 Vol 5 pp 108 to 113

30. April 1717

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Statute & the rest of the true &
Absolute Lords of the Province of Carolina in America

Instructions to Robert Johnson Esq^r

Governor of South Carolina

1st You are upon Your arrival in Our Province of South Carolina forthwith to publish this Commission & these Instructions, constituting you our Gov^r General, Admiral, & Commander-in-Chief of that part of our Province of Carolina that lies South & West of Cape Fear in America And you are immediately to summon & call together the Members of our Council for that our Province viz^t Alexander Skene, Nicholas Not, Thomas Broughton, Charles Hart, Francis Young, Samuel Mragg & Kinlock Esq^{rs} whom we do hereby authorize & appoint to be the Council of our Province as aforesaid. At which Meeting of our Council you shall take Your self also administer to each of the Council as well the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy & also the Test, as the Oaths for the due Execution of their places & Trust

2^d And we do require & command you that you suffer & permit the Members of our said Council to have & enjoy freedom & Liberty to debate & vote in all things that shall be debated of & determin'd in Council

3rd You with the Majority of the Council are not to suspend any of the Members of the Council without good & sufficient Cause, & in case of suspension of any of them you are forthwith to transmit to Us your Reasons for so doing together

together with the Charges & Proofs against them & their Answers therunto
 4th We do expressly require & command you, that you transmit or cause to
 be transmitted to Us, Authentick Copies, under the public Seal, of all Laws
 Statutes & Ordinances which having been confirmed by Us or our predecessors
 & are now in force and which at any time hereafter shall be made & enacted
 within our said province within six months after the making the same
 that we either allow or confirm or disallow and repeal such of them as
 to us shall seem most proper & expedient for the Good, peace, Welfare &
 prosperity of our Province aforesaid.

5th We do hereby require & command You with the Utmost of your power to
 be aiding & assisting to Col^o William Rhett our Receiver General in the ob-
 taining & getting into his Possession all fines & forfeitures that shall
 legally become due to Us & also all Forfeited Estates of Persons & of persons
 dying intestate & leaving no Heirs & shall of Right escheat to us.

6th We have receiv'd so many grievous complaints concerning the exor-
 bitant rates of Gold & Silver & all foreign Coins in our Province of Carolina
 which proceeds only from an Act of Assembly called the Bank Act
 Which act we were so far from consenting to that we have shew'd our
 dislike to it & in a more particular manner in our Letter to the Gov^r &
 Council of South Carolina in Sept^r 1714, as follows "We have heard Com-
 plaints from several hands of an Act that you have pass'd, call'd your
 Bank Act. We recommend it to you to consider of some Expedients to
 prevent the Mischiefs of that Act, lest upon further Complaints we should
 be forced to repeal the said Act, it being exclaim'd against by our
 London.

"London Merchants as very prejudicial to Trade" And as we think it an Infringement & violation of the laws of Great Britain & made almost in opposition to an Act made Anno sexto of the Late Queen do therefore for preventing these real & just complaints for the future expect you should endeavour forthwith to reduce as much as in you lies that Paper Credit which is pretended to be established by your Bank Act & strictly to put in Execution the Act of Parliament made in the foresaid Year of the late Queen Entituled An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in the Plantations & that you inflict the punishment & levy the penalties therein mentioned according to the true meaning of the said Act & her late Majesty's Proclamation therein contain'd

7th You shall take an Inventory of all Arms. Ammunition & Stores remaining in our Forts. Magazines or Garrisons in our said Province You shall likewise demand an Account from all persons concern'd how the Arms Ammunition & Stores sent from hence have been employ'd & whether any of them & how many of them have been spent lost decay'd or dispos'd of & to whom & to what Uses And you are to take care that fit Store Houses be settled throughout our Province for the receiving & keeping of Arms Ammunition & other public Stores

8th You are with our Council to consider how the Trade of that part of our Province which is committed to your care may be by the most proper and legal means promoted & advanced & how the several useful & profitable Manufactures already settled in that part of our said Province may be further improv'd & how & in what manner
new

new & profitable Manufactures may be introduced And you are also to consider of the best & most effectual means to establish the fishery of the said Province & what Encouragement is proper for us to give to increase the same
9th You are from time to time to make Representations touching the premises to us as the Nature of the Business shall require which said Representations are to be in writing & to be sign'd by You & the Major part of the Council

10th And that there may be no Interruption or delay in matters of prosecution & Execution of Justice in our Courts of Judicature within our said Province by the Death or removal of any of our Officers employ'd therein until we can be advis'd thereof (which advice you are to transmit to us the first Opportunity) You are with the Majority of the Council to appoint others to succeed in their places And you shall make Choice of persons of known Loyalty Experience Diligence & Fidelity to be employ'd for the purposes aforesaid until you shall have our Approbation of them or Nomination of others from hence

11th You are to take great Care that the Indians be not abus'd & that Justice be duly administred to them in our Courts & that you endeavour your utmost to create a firm friendship with them & to bring them over to your part for your better protection & Defence

12th You are to transmit to us as soon as you can conveniently get it handsomely transcrib'd a full and exact account of our Yearly Rents what they may amount to in the whole & the particular men from whom due & what from each man also what has been received by whom & how apply'd

• apply'd & what Land to whom and for what sold

13th You are to take care that all persons may be permitted to peruse the public Records of our province provided they make such perusal in the place where the same are constantly kept and pay the customary and usual fees

14th And we have thought fit to establish and allow a reasonable Subsistence & Salary for You our Gov^r & our other Officers within our said province You shall therefore according to such Establishment receive and take to your own use of our Receiver General William Rhet as our Gov^r the Yearly sum of Four hundred pounds by Quarterly payments And we also do further think fit that in Case of your Death or if it should happen that you should be absent from our said province, One full Moiety of the Salary and of all perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever which should be paid to our Governor in Chief shall be paid and satisfy'd to the person who shall be appointed by the Council out of their own number to take upon him the Administration of the Government, which we do hereby allot unto him for his maintenance and for the support and dignity of the Government of our said province.

And lastly we do require You our said Gov^r to execute and perform all other things necessary and proper for answering our Intentions in the premises & which shall or may tend to the Government of our province aforesaid Given under our Hands & Seals at St. James's this 30th day of April 1717

Wm^{am}

Carteret Platan ¹³ M. Ashley ¹³

The Instructions for Trade

James Bertie for Beaupre ¹³ J. Colleton ¹³

are the same to all Governors

Julian Skipwith for L^d Craven ¹³ J. Dawson ¹³

B. P. R. O. Virginia B. I. Vol 15. P. 113

Virginia April 4th 1717

My Lords

It is with concern that I find my self obliged again to trouble your Lordships in a matter which has already been the Subject of several of my Letters, I mean the unjust proceedings of the Government of South Carolina, with relation to the forces sent from hence to their Assistance against the Indians. Notwithstanding that Government solemnly engaged that they would make good whatever Articles their Agents should conclude for the encouragement of men to go from hence into their Service, and afterwards repeated the same Assurances so long as they stood in need of Assistance, Yet not one Article of their Agreement has been observed. By the Treaty or Agreement the Soldiers sent from hence were to be paid 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Virginia money per month to have cloaths furnished them, and an able labouring Slave sent to work on their plantations during their Absence, Yet after their Arrival in that Government they were compelled to accept of £4 a man per month Carolina money in lieu of their pay cloathing and Slave, which Sum tho' under the denomination of four pounds there is

is not of more value than twenty shillings of this Country money; those who would not accept of that pay were denied the liberty of returning to Virginia and no Credit was allowed them to purchase Necessaries till they yielded to such Terms as that Government thought fitt to prescribe them; so that the Winter approaching and the men being themselves like to perish for want of Cloaths most of them consented to accept of such pay as that Government would give, which was scarce sufficient to buy them necessary Cloathing at the rates good are sold in that Country.

By the same Treaty it is expressly provided that the Servants sent from hence should be returned to their own Masters, together with the profits of their pay, and that the pay of such as were Debtors should be permitted hither for the Satisfaction of their Creditors but instead of observing these Conditions, not one of the Servants are returned nor one penny permitted to the Masters for the loss of their Service, and the greater part of those in debt are either enticed by the Government to stay there, or terrified from returning. I further, having gained nothing wherewith to Discharge their Debts. It may possibly be pleaded in excuse for that

that Government, that the List of the Debtors not being sent according to the Agreement, it could not be known who those Debtors were whose pay was to be remitted hither: But to this it is answered, that soon after the arrival of the Virginia Forces in Carolina, Repeated Complaints were sent from thence of the Artifices used to defraud our men of all the Advantages promised them here, for the imaginary Equivalent of £4 per month Carolina money and praying me to interpose that they might not be compelled to yield to so unreasonable an Imposition; Whereupon I writt to Coll: Craven that no greater Advance of pay should be made any of our men than after the rate of five shillings Virginia money per month, which I concluded would be sufficient for their petty occasions, if that Governm^t observed their Engagements of furnishing them with sufficient Diet & Cloathing, and that the remainder of their pay should be permitted to Virginia for the relieff of their Familys and the satisfaction of their Creditors, but no Regard was had to that demand, for even after the receipt of my letter the same compulsory measures were used to make them accept of their pay in that Country, or else to starve.

Had the Forces sent from Virginia proved useless

to that Government; some colour might have arisen for this their unkind Usage; but the letters from their Governor & Council, and from sundry of the Inhabitants acknowledged that their Country owes its preservation to the Seasonable Succours sent from hence; That in a few days after the arrival of the first Supply, they had the good fortune to defeat a body of Indians, who were advanced within a few miles of Charlestown. and that without this Assistance that Country was utterly unable to defend its Frontier Garrisons against the Enemy. While the War continued the Government of S^c Carolina gave repeated Assurances that they would comply with their Engagements. They even passed an Act of Assembly that the Slaves mentioned in the Treaty should be sent hither by the beginning of Aprill 1766, in case this Government should not be prevailed with to accept of an Equivalent of fifty Shillings Carolina money per month in lieu of each Slave; and they sent Agents hither to negotiate that Affair, but no sooner had they reduced their Enemies, and brought all the Indians (except a very few) to a Peace, but they plainly declared, we are neither to have the Slaves nor the Equivalent. So many of our people as could not be persuaded to stay there, are sent back, and it appears too evidently that after ten months Service

Twice laid out in cloathing, they were in a worse condition than when they went from hence

This Gentleman Mr. Kennedy the bearer hereof, having been employ'd to sollicite the Government of Carolina for Justice in this Affair, will be best able to give Yo^r Lordships a true account of the behaviour of that Government, towards the Virginia Forces; what the value of their money is; and what the price of goods, by which Yo^r Lordps will perceive how strangely that Province has prevaricated when under pretence of enlarging the pay of the Virginia Forces they have really lessend it, and at the same time defrauded them of the other Advantages promised them, and which were the chief encouragem^t for their entering into the Service. I have tis true many Acknowledgments from the Governour & Council of that Province for the seasonable Assistance I sent them; for saving their Country and abundance more to that purpose, but I perceive by a Memorial which has lately been deliver'd to Yo^r Lordps Board, that all those Obligations are forgotten and a very different twin given to the past this Governmt acted in the preservation of that Country, than what they have heretofore owned; but I shall not take up Yo^r Lordps time with answering that Memorial untill Yo^r Lordps

Lordps have thought it worthy your consideration, and
 shall command my Observations thence. What I am now
 most humbly to beg of yr Lordps is that you would
 be pleased to interpose your Interest and good Offices
 with His Majesty to oblige the Government of S^t Carolina
 to do us Justice in the performance of their publick
 faith. I cannot conceal from Yr Lordps the trouble it
 gives me after having preserved for so many years
 among the people of this colony the reputation of
 honesty & candour, I should not be suspected of con-
 -spiring to kidnap its Inhabitants into the Service of
 another Province upon imaginary Encouragements wch
 were never design'd to be performed. These are the daily
 clamours of abundance of disappointed Creditors & Masters
 whose Debtors & Servants remain still in Carolina, and
 of those who have returned and find they have e-
 -sazarded their lives & Spent their time for nothing.
 If some measures are not taken to oblige that Govern-
 -ment to keep their publick faith Yr Lordps may easily
 judge what effect it may have, when any future oc-
 -casion shall require the Assistance of one of His
 Maj^{ties} Plantations to another.

This Gentleman has also been employ'd in deliver-
 ing a letter from me to the Governour of St Augustine.
 in

V.B.J. 15 113. June 2. 1717

in behalf of St. Barolina (the Answer to which as well as it could be copyed out here from the Original is here inclosed) for both these Services he has received no other Satisfaction than the bare thanks of the Governm^t. Such being the present deficiency of His Maj^{ty}'s Revenue, that even notwithstanding His Maj^{ty}'s Bounty out of the Quitt Rents, it is not sufficient to defray the Ordinary Expence of the Government. I therefore beg leave to recommend his Services to Yo^r Lordships, hoping that by Yo^r Lordsh^{ps} means. His Maj^{ty} may be pleased to make him some Recompence out of the Quitt Rents for the trouble and Charge he has undergone, which I request of Yo^r Lordsh^{ps} as well in the name of the Council as my own;

I am with all Duty & Respect

My Lords

Your Lordsh^{ps}

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

A. Spotswood

Recd June 19th }
Read 22nd Do } 1717

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2. 117

The Case of the
Colony of South Carolina in America;
Humbly Offered to the Consideration of
Both Houses of Parliament

That his late Majesty King Charles the Second, by his Letters Patents in the 15th and 17th Years of his Reign, did grant to Edward Earl of Clarendon, then Lord High Chancellor of England, George Duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, and others their Heirs and Assigns, the Province of Carolina; to hold the same of the Crown of England as a County Palatine in common Socage, under the Yearly Rent of Twenty Marks: And did thereby constitute them absolute Proprietors of the said Province, saving always the Faith, Allegiance, and Sovereign Dominion due to the said King, his Heirs and Successors. And divers Privileges were by the said Letters Patents granted to all his said Majestys Subjects; that should go and reside there to traffick thither, with Powers to build Forts, and raise and exercise armed Men, to defend themselves against the Barbarous Nations of Indians with whom they were encompassed. And therein and thereby it is expressly declared, that the said Province shall be
of

of the Allegiance of the Crown of England, and that all his said Majesty's Subjects therein should be held, treated, and reputed as the liege People of the said King, his Heirs, and Successors, born in England; and that the said Province should be Subject immediately to the Crown of England, as depending thereof for ever.

That upon the Encouragement given in the said Charters, divers Families of Merchants and others transported themselves to the said Province of Carolina; and there settled, and expended very great Sums of Money in planting and building for their Habitation and Subsistence, and also in fortifying and strengthening the said Place; and have from time to time carried on a great Trade from thence to and from Great Britain, and other his Majesty's Territories and Dominions, to the Great Improvement of his Majesty's Customs and Revenues, and the enriching of his Subjects

That there are divers Settlements of French and Spaniards on the same Continent very near the said Province, the principal of which have been set up subsequent to and within the limits of the said Charters.

That about two years since the Indians came down in great multitudes suddenly upon his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the said Colony, and invaded the same, and killed

kill'd their Agent residing amongst them, and great numbers of the Planters and other Inhabitants thereof; and have ever since that time, by the Instigation and Encouragement of the said French and Spaniards, (who seem very desirous to ruin the said Colony of English, and settle themselves therein) continued a barbarous and bloody War against the Inhabitants thereof, and have destroyed many Settlements, part of and belonging to the said Colony, or occasioned them to be forsaken for the space of Seventy Miles; and even some of them within Eighteen Miles of Charles Town, the chief Place of Defence in the said Province; and continue their Incursions and Ravages, killing and carrying away many Persons, so that there is no Safety in Resettling any of the said Settlements.

That the said French and Spanish Colonies do under hand provide and supply the said Indians with Arms and Ammunition.

That by the said Invasion and Ravages of the said Indians, the Inhabitants of the said Colony lost and were damaged to the Amount of 110000 l. and upwards, and have been at very great Charges and Expences besides, in carrying on the said War and defending themselves; and have by means thereof contracted Debt

Debts to the Amount of 100 000 l. and upwards.

That there are now in the colony, through Death, Desertion, and otherwise, so few Men able to bear Arms, that for Want thereof, and also of Ammunition and Warlike Stores, and for Want of Money by reason of their said great Losses, and Debts contracted, and daily increasing on account of the said War, as aforesaid; the said Colony will not be able to bear out against their Enemies, but must inevitably sink and be ruin'd in case they have not speedy Assistance.

That frequent and earnest Application hath been made to the Lords Proprietors of the said Province to give them Aid and Assistance, but the said Lords Proprietors are not able to afford the same.

That the said Colony of South Carolina is the only Southern Frontier of all British America, both to the French and Spaniards; and produces, or is capable of producing, a greater quantity of valuable Commodities than any other part of British America; as Rice, Silk, Indigo, Cochineal and Drugs; and more especially of Naval Stores, as all manner of Timber for Ship building, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, and other things; So that if the said Province should be overcome by the Indians, and possess'd by the French and Spaniards.

or become like the Bahama Islands, notorious for want of Government; it will not only be a great loss to his Majesty, and his Customs and Revenues arising from the Trade of the said Colony, but will also in time tend to the Prejudice and Ruin of many other of his Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of America Which will inevitably happen, unless this Honourable House will be pleased, by such a Method as shall be thought proper, to invest the Government of the said Colony in his Majesty, and to place the Inhabitants thereof under his Majesty's immediate Protection.

Recd }
Read } 8th May 1717

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 97.

15th May 1717.

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Proprietors of Carolina
my Lords.

His Majesty having been pleased to refer to us a Representation from the inhabitants of South Carolina, praying for an assistance in Men from his Majesty for the Protection of that Province from the insults of the Indian enemy, upon which being obliged to make an immediate Report to his Majesty: We desire your Lordships will please to let us know what your Lordships have done for the Protection of that Province, since the Receipt of the Armes and ammunition his Majesty was graciously pleased to send thither. In what state the Province is in at present, and what your Lordships propose to do for its further security. Or if your Lordships have any thing further to offer We shall be glad of discoursing with you upon it any morning your Lordships shall think proper, We are

my Lord

Your Lordships most obedient humble servant

Jacob Astley

J. Chetwynn

Chas: Cooke

P. Decminique

B. I. R. O. Prop^d B. I. Vol 10 2 131

South Carolina June 8th 1717

Mr Joseph Boone

Sr

I am now to inform you of melancholy news in relation to our Indian War, we have two white men lately come from the Creeke Indians that brings acct that the Senecas or Mohocks are joined wth them and resolve to fall on the Charachaw & Cuttabaws that are now our friends, we also understand that the french Indians will help the Creeks, if so, our friendly Indians will be Intirely cut off in all humane probability, and then any may Judg the consequence what will become of us next.

I cannot see how it is possible such a handfull of men tired out wth this war can much longer keep this Country without a relief from our native Country England, tis white men that we want a body of wth in all humane probability, to join our friendly Indians may in time reduce our numerous Indian Enemies, wth we are well assur'd are supply'd wth Ammunition from our french and Spanish neighbours, or else we should long before this have had a firm and solid peace.

The Creeke Indians made a proposall of peace before the
Seneca's

Seneca's came amongst them And we expected two hundred of them as far as our fort at the Savanna Town to treat of a peace the 6th of this Instant June at the farthest, but they only sent one Indian, by name Bocatie, that came wth these white men, who says that the Indians cannot come to make a peace before their corn is ripe, but they pretend they will not hurt the English, but as for the Charakees and Cuttabas they will have no peace wth them, presume this p^t of policy is acted by them on purpose that we may not assist the S^t Charakees nor Cuttabas we are in such a strait the we know not what to do, nor how to turn our Seloes there is petitions signed by the Country in Generall to the Govern^t of England for Assistance, but am afraid they will come to yo^r hands to late (all good people hope God Almighty by his Overruling power will bring us out of these troubles, Else I cannot see what will become of poor Carolina at last.

I am to acquaint you that by this opportunity you will receive depositions in relation to our Spanish Enemies supplying our Enemy Indians wth gunns and ammunition. I think the Spaniards are Greater Enemies to us than the Indians, for had they not supplyd them the War had been over before now, and lasting peace settled, for our Indian Enemies

Enemies trade both with the french and Spaniards and sell our Slaves to them, and other plunder they took from the English

Mrs Edwards at her Island few dayes agoe lost three men slaves and one woman, the white family that was there made their Escape leaving a good Cropp on the ground for the Enemie, for they dare not stay any longer, Some of the Enemie Indians was few dayes agoe seen at m^r Gibbens plantation both these plantations are many miles within our Port Royal Garrison, by w^{ch} you may see that the enemie make nothing of coming within our Garrisons, so that we may expect shortly that all our frontiers will draw near Charles Town for protection, m^r Steed was lately killed at his Cowpen, and seven white men also in a periaugax going to the Savannah Garrison killed, and the guns wth 600^{lb} of gun powder and shot in proportion taken, wth Indian Trading goods in the s^d periaugax.

We all long to hear that you have accomplish'd yo^r buisness so as that the King will take us under his Royall Protection or else I verily believe Carolina will be deserted, for several are already gone off and more will quickly follow if we have not relief speedily from home.

In^o

In my opinion Carolina Affairs in relation to the
 Enimie looks worse then it has done this War, for
 the Senecas wth are allowed to be fifteen hundred
 men, and design to join and settle amongst the Creeks
 wth the Enimie Indians that we have besides to goe
 against our friends the Charachees and Cuttabas, will
 in humane probability as I said before, reduce them
 And then we lye at their Mercy and shall have few
 or no Indians to assist us on occasion.

Recd }
 Read } 20th Sept. 1717

B. P. R. O. Prop: B. I. Vol 10. 2121.

(14th June 1717)

My Lords

In answer to your Lord^{sh} Letter of the 15th May we take leave to inform your Lord^{sh} that we receiv'd a Letter from Our Survey^r General of South Carolina, dated the 10th March 1716 wherein (after having told us that the old Assembly was dissolv'd, & a new one call'd to meet the 5th of April) he says 'I dare be certain my Lords, by the time of the Meeting of the Assembly we shall have peace with all the Indians on the Main; A great Nation (the Chikasaws) having made their Peace, since I writ your Lord^{sh} last, And the other great Nation (the Creeks) who are the only Nation who have any Tumbers have sent a Flag of Truce & promis'd to destroy the beginners of these Troubles (the Yamassees) & to return^e all they took, & several other Concessions which are accepted of.'

We have receiv'd another Letter of the same Date from Carolina, wherein this Account is given us, 'I cannot omit to acquaint your Lord^{sh} of a good piece of News viz^t That all Our Indian Enemies are now making Overtures of Peace and Reconciliation with us; The last Week came to Town sixteen of the

the head Men of the Chickasaw Nation, & we have
 made a firm Peace with them; And on Sunday last
 came to Town an English Man (that we thought
 was murder'd) & two Chief Indians of the Nation call'd
 Cowators or Creeks, and they desire in Behalf of their
 people to have peace & a Trade with us. They offer to
 restore all the White people they have amongst them (of
 which there are several we thought were murder'd) and
 all the Negroes & Horses they have taken during the
 War; So believ'd they have not less than forty Negroes
 & above 500 Horses; So we have assured them of safe conduct,
 & have given them leave to come with what force they
 please for their own Safety to our Savanna Garrison
 (which is about one hundred Miles from Town) & them with
 their Emperour (Brims) & twenty more to come to our near-
 est Garrison, which we call the Ponds & is about 20 Miles
 from Town. This last if it take good Effect will entirely
 end our Indian War; for the Creeks are a Numerous &
 warlike people & their Emperour as great a Politician as
 any I've in America; And these people joined with the
 Yamasees in the Massacre of our Traders & Inhabitants
 at the breaking out of the War. I had almost forgot
 to tell you that another condition with them is, that
 they shall fall upon the Yamasees & endeavour to extirpate
 them

"them & then (to use their own Phrase) we shall have
"a firm peace wth them as long as the Sun & Moon
"Shall Shine"

We have since the Indian War commenced laid
out several hundred pounds in Arms & Ammunition, &
sent them over to Carolina and have receiv'd Accounts
from thence of their Safe Arrival in that Province.
And in Order to ease the Inhabitants as much as is in
Our Power of the great Debts they may have contracted
during this cruel War, we have given Directions, & sent
them over by Our Gov^r. Col^l Johnson, that all Arrears
(which are very considerable) that are any ways due to
us may be entirely apply'd to the Use of the publick:
And as we doubt not, but the Indian War is now over,
so we shall always be very ready to do everything
for the future Security of the Province. We are

My Lords

St James's

Your Lord^{sh}

June 9th 1777

most obedient humble Servant

Robert P

M. Ashley

J^r Darter for L^d. Darnley

J. Colleton

Salwar Skipwith for L^d. Craven Johnson

Recd 12th June

Read 17th 5th 1777

B. P. R. O. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10. 2 144.

(15th June 1717)

This Indenture made the 15th Day of June in the third Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c Annoque Domini 1717, Between his Exc^t John Lord Carteret Palatine, the Hon^{ble} James Bertie, and the Hon^{ble} Doddington Greill Esq^s as Guardians & Trustees to Henry Duke of Beaufort, S^r Fulwar Skipwith as Guardian & Trustee to William Lord Craven, the Hon^{ble} Maurice Ashley Esq and S^r John Colleton Bart & John Danson Esq and the rest of the true & absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America of the one Part and S^r Robert Montgomery of Skilmore in the Sherriffdom of Ayr in North Britain Bart, of the other Part Witnesseth that the said John Lord Carteret Palatine the Hon^{ble} James Bertie & Doddington Greill Esq^s as Guardians & Trustees to Henry Duke of Beaufort, S^r Fulwar Skipwith as Guardian to William Lord Craven, the Hon^{ble} Maurice Ashley Esq and S^r John Colleton Bart & John Danson Esq & the rest of the true & absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America for & in consideration of the Sum of five Shillings of lawful Money of Great Britain to them in hand

hand paid by the said Sr Robert Montgomery at or
 before the Sealing & Delivery of these Presents the Receipt
 whereof they do hereby acknowledge & for other good
 causes & considerations them moving have bargained & sold
 & by these Presents do bargain & sell unto the said Sr
 Robert Montgomery all that Tract of Land which lyes
 between the Rivers, Matamaha and Savanna together
 with the Islands, Ports, Harbours, Bays & Rivers on that
 Part of the Coast which lyes between the Mouths of the
 said Rivers to the Seaward with their & every of their
 Appurtenances And moreover all Vins, Mines & Quarries of
 Gold & Silver and all other whatsoever be it of Stones
 Metals or any other thing found or to be found
 within that Tract of Land and Limits aforesaid To
 have & to hold all the said Tract of Land & Prem-
 ises whatsoever hereby bargained & sold mentioned to
 be hereby bargained & sold with all & singular their
 and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Sr
 Robert Montgomery his Executors Administrators & Assigns
 from the Day next before the Day of the Date of
 these Presents for & during the Term of twelve Months
 from thence next ensuing & fully to be compleat & red-
 ed, that by virtue of these Presents & of the Statute
 for transferring Uses into Possession the said Sr Robert
 Montgomery

Montgomery may be in the actual Possession of all
 & singular the said Premises & may thereby be enabled
 to accept & take a Grant & Release of the Reversion
 & Inheritance thereof to him & his Heirs for ever.
 In witness whereof the Parties to these Present In-
 dentures have hereunto interchangeably put their hands
 and Seals the Day & Year first above written.

Bartholomew P. (S)
 J^r Bartie for } (S)
 D. of Beaufort }
 Juliana Skipwith } (S)
 for Lord Craven }
 M. Ashley (S)
 J. Colleton (S)

Recd }
 Read } 27th Feb^r 1778

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2 145 (1)

(19th June 1717)

This Indenture made the nineteenth Day of June in the third Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c Annoque Domini 1717 Between his Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine, the Hon^{ble} James Bertie & the Hon^{ble} Diddington Grevill Esq^r as Guardians & Trustees to Henry Duke of Beauford & Julian Shipwith as Guardian & Trustee to W^m Lord Craven the Hon^{ble} Maurice Ashley Esq^r & John Colleton Baronet John Danson Esq^r and the rest of the true & absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America of the one Part, & Sir Robert Montgomery of Shelmoire in North Britain Part of the other Part Witnesseth that the said Lords Proprietors for & in Consideration of the great Expence the said Sir Robert is to be at in transporting a considerable Number of Families & making New Settlements in the aforesaid Province of Carolina and in Consideration of the Rents hereby agreed to be paid, & of the Covenants herein after mention'd to be perform'd on the Part & Behalf of the said Sir Robert Montgomery, and in Consideration of five Shillings to the said Lords

60.

Lords Prop^r. by the said S^r Robert Montgomery in
Hand paid the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged
and for divers other good causes & valuable Consider-
ations have given granted bargained sold, aliened leased
enfeoffed & confirmed, & by these Presents for them &
their Heirs do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release
enfeoff & confirm unto the said S^r Robert Montgomery
(in his actual Possession now being by virtue of a Bar-
gain and Sale to him thereof made for one Year
by Indenture bearing Date the Day next before the
Day of the Date hereof, and by force of the Statute
for transferring Uses unto Possession) & to his Heirs &
Assigns all that Tract of Land which lies between the
Rivers Matamaha & Savanna, together with the Islands
Isles, Harbours, Bays & Rivers & that Part of the Coast
which lies between the Mouths of the said Rivers to
Seaward with their & every of their Appurtenances. And
moreover all Veins, Mines & Quarries of Gold & Silver
& all others whatsoever be it of Stones, Metals or any
other thing found or to be found within that Tract
of Land & limits aforesaid To have & to hold the said
Tract of Land & all other the beforementioned Premises
hereby granted & released or intended to be granted &
released with their Appurtenances unto the said S^r Robert
Montgomery

Montgomery his Heirs & Assigns for ever Yeilding &
 paying yearly to the said Lords Proprietors their Heirs
 & Assigns for ever, or to such Officer as they shall or
 may appoint to collect the same at Charles Towne in
 South Carolina the yearly Rent of one penny p Acre
 for every Acre of Land as the same shall be occupied
 taken up or run out in Sterling Money of Great
 Britain or to the Value thereof in merchantable Goods
 & Commodities at or upon the Feast of the Nativity
 of Our Lord Christ the first Payment to begin & com-
 mence three Years after the Arrival of the first Ships
 which shall be sent there to begin the Settlement,
 and also yeilding & paying to the said Lords Proprietors
 their Heirs & Assigns two full & entire fourth Parts
 of all the Gold or Silver Ore which within the limits
 aforesaid shall from time to time happen to be found,
 which two fourth Parts are by Letters Patents reserv'd
 & made payable to the King of Great Britain his Heirs
 & Successors for ever, and also yeilding & paying to the
 abovementioned Lords Proprietors their Heirs and Assigns
 one fourth Part of the remaining Majesty over & above
 the said $\frac{2}{4}$ reserv'd to the King his Heirs & Successors,
 and if shall happen that the said yearly Rent or any
 Part thereof shall be behind or unpaid for the space
 of

of six Months after the Day on which it ought to
 be paid, then it shall be lawful to & for the said
 Lords Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns or their proper
 Officers to distrain in and upon any the Lands Ten-
 ements or Hereditaments of any such particular Person
 or Persons who shall be so in Arrear and the Distress
 & Distresses there taken to lead carry away impound, &
 keep until such Arrears shall be fully paid & satisfyd
 and if the same be not paid within one Month after
 such Distress taken, then to sell & dispose of the
 same rendering the Overplus to the Owner or Occupyer
 of the said Lands, And in case no sufficient Distress
 can be found thereon then it shall be lawful to &
 for the said Lords Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns to
 enter upon the said Lands & Tenements so in Arrear,
 & the same to have again, repossess, & enjoy as in their
 former Estate, anything herein contain'd to the contrary
 hereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said John
 Lord Carteret & the rest of the Lords Proprietors of the
 aforesaid Province of Carolina as far as they lawfully
 may or can by virtue of the Powers and Authorities
 granted to them by their Letters Patents abovemention'd
 & all other Powers & Authorities now vested in them or
 any of them, do covenant grant & agree to and with
 the

the said S^r Rob^t Montgomery his Heirs & Assigns,
 that all the abovemention'd Tract of Land & Premises
 shall be erected into a Province distinct from the Province
 of South Carolina & shall be hereafter call'd the
 Margravate of Ayilia and shall have proper Juris-
 dictions, Privileges, Prerogatives & Franchises independant
 of, & not any ways subject to the Laws of South
 Carolina, but shall be holden of & immediately under
 the above mentioned Lords Proprietors by the said
 S^r Robert his Heirs & Assigns for ever, under the Acts
 & Covenants herein mention'd. And the said S^r Robert
 Montgomery doth for himself his Heirs Executors Ad-
 ministrators & Assigns covenant premise & agree to &
 with the said John Lord Carteret & the rest of the
 said Lords Proprietors their Heirs and Assigns that
 he the said S^r Robert Montgomery shall immediately
 transport at his own proper cost & Charges a consider-
 able Number of Families with all Necessaries for making
 a new Settlement into the said Province of Margravate
 of Ayilia. And that he the said S^r Robert his Heirs
 Executors, Administrators & Assigns shall well & truly pay
 or cause to be paid unto the said Lords Proprietors
 their Heirs or Assigns, or to such Person or Persons as
 they shall appoint at Charles Town in South Carolina
 to

to receive the same, the Sum of one penny p Acre for every Acre of Land in Manner & Form as is above mentioned, and also two full fourth Parts, & $\frac{1}{4}$ Part of all the Gold & Silver Ore as is above recited. And where as there is a Duty laid upon all Skins in South Carolina which Duty is apply'd to the Maintenance of the Clergy of that Province may not be any ways impaired or diminish'd the said Sr Robert Montgomery doth consent & doth honorably covenant & agree for himself his Heirs & Assigns to & with the said Lords Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns by these Presents that the said Duty shall be immediately charg'd upon all Skins within the said Margravate & Premises aforesaid as is at this time charg'd upon Skins in South Carolina, & shall be appropriated to the Maintenance of the Clergy in South Carolina & shall be continu'd in the Margravate, & constantly paid to the proper Officer in Charles Town for the Use of the Clergy in that Province so long as the Duty is continu'd upon Skins there, but the said Duty is not to be increas'd in Anythg tho' the Assembly of South Carolina should think fit to increase the same, nor is the said Duty upon Skins to be continu'd or made payable any longer than the same shall.

be appropriated to the Maintenance of the Clergy in that Province, & the said John Lord Carteret & the rest of the said Lords Proprietors for themselves their Heirs & Assigns do covenant & promise to & with the said S^r Robert Montgomery his Heirs & Assigns, by these Presents, that the said S^r Robert his Heirs and Assigns justly & truly paying the Rents Parts & Proportions in such manner and Form as is herein before reserv'd & made payable & well & truly performing & keeping all the Covenants & Agreements which on the Part & Behalf of the said S^r Robt his Heirs & Assigns by these Presents are or ought to be paid done & perform'd shall & lawfully may quietly & peaceably have, hold, possess & enjoy all the said Tract of Land, Interests, Powers, Priviledges & Authorities & all other the Premises hereby given, granted & releas'd without any lawful let, Suit, Trouble or Interruption of or by the said John Lord Carteret & the rest of the said Lords Proprietors, their Heirs or Assigns, or any other Person or Persons lawfully claiming under them or any of them. And It is hereby further covenanted concluded & agreed by & between the said Parties to these Presents that it shall & may be lawful to and for the said S^r Robert his Heirs & Assigns to make Settlements
on

Grant to Montgomery 1762

on the South Side of Alatomaha River, and the same to have hold & enjoy to their proper Use & behoof al & under the same Rents Covenants & Agreements as aforesaid but not to exclude or prevent the Lords Proprietors from making Grants of all such Lands on the South Side of the said River w^{ch} shall not be taken up before by the said S^r Robert his Heirs or Assigns. And it is further covenanted & agreed by & between the said Parties to these Presents that whatever Land lying between the limits aforesaid shall not be taken up and sold, & actually pay a Rent according to the abovementioned Reservations at the Expiration of the Term of fifty Years after the Decease of the said S^r Rob^t Montgomery all such Lands shall become Derelict & be reinvested in the said Lords Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns & further if the said S^r Robert his Heirs and Assigns shall neglect the said Undertakings & not perform the selling of the said Province of Agilia for the Space of three Years next after the Date of these Presents, it shall & may be lawful to & for the said John Lord Carteret & the rest of the said Lords Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns into the said above granted Premises to reenter & the same to possess & enjoy as in their first and former Estate, anything herein

herein contain'd to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof the Parties to these present Indentures have hereunto interchangeably put their Hands & Seales the Day & Year first above written

Carteret Palatine (S)

Jas. Bertie for } (S)
Duke of Beaufort

Sulwar Shipwith } (S)
for Lord Craven

Mr. Ashley (S)

Jos. Colleton (S)

Recd }
Read } 27th Feb. 1718

B. P. R. O. Virginia B. I. Vol 15. P. 112.

(21 June 1717)

To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} of Trade & Plantations
The Memorial of Francis Kennedy
Humbly Sheweth

That upon the Insurrections of the Indians in South Carolina in the year 1715, the Govern^t of that Province having sent to the Govern^t of Virginia to crave their Aid & Assistance in order to the Suppressing the same it was accordingly very Seasonably granted And Your Mem^t presumes this Hon^{ble} Board hath had a particular Account from the said Govern^t of Virginia of the Services that were done & how Successfull they were in reducing the (then) formidable Power of the Indians.

That the Govern^t of Carolina failing to perform what was stipulated (on Account of the aforesaid Supply) Yo^r Mem^t in April 1716 was deputed by the Govern^t of Virginia to go to Carolina to press their Compliance with the Articles entered into with them on that Occasion And likewise to go to St. Augustin upon the same Affair, for which Service Your Mem^t very cheerfully left his own private Affairs in Virginia And did all that lay in his power to obtain some reasonable Satisfaction for

for the non performance of the said Articles by the Government of Carolina for which he humbly begs leave to refer to the Govern^r of Virginia's letter to Yo^r Lord^{sh} of the 30th April last.

That upon this Service Yo^r Memst was employed above Ten months and having had no consideration whatsoever for the same or for his Expences herein (which amount to upwards of 200^l)

Yo^r Memst most humbly Prays this Hon^{ble} Board would be pleased in Consideration of the premises and of what he suffered in his private Affairs by the Duty of this Employment to move his Majesty to grant him such Compensation for the same out of the Quitt Rents of Virginia as to this Hon^{ble} Board shall in their Great Goodness & Justice seem meet.

Recd. { 21st June 1717
Read }

B. P. R. O. Prop^r. B. J. Vol. 31. p. 103.

[27th June 1717]

To the Right Honble the Lords Proprietors of Carolina
My Lords,

Having received a Letter from Col. Spotswood
Lieut Governor of Virginia dated the 30th of
April last wherein he complains of the Pro-
ceedings of the Government of South Carolina
with relation to the Assistance given them
from Virginia against the Indians in war
with Carolina, We here inclose to your Lord-
ships an Extract of the said Letter for your
Lordships Information, and must desire your
Lordships will use your authority that due
satisfaction be made according to the Engage-
ments of Carolina for so seasonable a Re-
-lief. We are

My Lords

Your Lordts most obedient

and most humble servant,

Charles Cooke

P. Dominique

Whitehal
June the 27th 1717 }

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B P R O. Prop^s B I Vol 10 2 158

South Carolina Decemb^r 17th 1717

Sir

Our Assembly by a Late Act has increased the Duty of goods Imported here all Dry Goods pay at present 10 p c^t Negroes £ 10 p head Madera Wines £ 6 p pipe and Sayal Wines £ 12 p pipe there is likewise a Late Act that 18 Months after the Ratification thereof lays on additional Duty upon all Negroes of £ 10 p head which will in Effect amount to a prohibition so that our Planters having but 18 Months time to buy will do all they can to procure them before that time comes by which means Negroes will now fetch a better price than ever, the Act for carrying on the Indian Trade by the Public is continued for 5 Years which in the opinion of many is not thought to be for the advantage of the Country. We are very much afraid we shall by that means loose in a few years all our Indians who will go over to the french Interest and become greater Enemies than ever, the Act is in it self a Monopoly and the Country has no further to do in it then to Oblige such as should go amongst the Indians to Trade to give Security for their good behaviour among the Indians and the Indians themselves

themselves are already Averse to this manner of carrying
 on the Trade amongst them and Deam it as a hard-
 ship imposed upon them There have already been
 some vessels in the Bay of Mexico Pensacola and
 Mobile with our Indian Trading goods and have sold
 them to the french & Spaniards and are returned
 hither with considerable Quantities of Skins and more
 will be going thither there is now since passed a Law
 to prevent them, here are in Port some Bristol Men
 who now talk of fitting out Directly from Bristol
 to these places which will prove of very evil conse-
 quence to this Country and by which means we may
 Loose all our Indians and this chiefly by reason that
 the Country has engrossed the whole Trade thro a
 Mercenary and Ignorant Temper which reigns in most
 of our People, 'Tis highly reasonable this should be
 Remedied by Disannulling the Act at home as they
 have done that of the Virginia Company for carrying
 on that Trade by a Company Virginia, our Assembly
 has at Length passed the Act for cancelling their
 bills of credits this next March is to be paid In
 a Sum of £47000 of which £24000 is to sink the
 same of Bills and the remaining £23000 to pay of
 sundry orders and Debts contracted by the Public.
 In

In March 1718 is to be paid in another Tax of £30000
to Sink the same value in Bills so that by March
come 12 Months will be cancelled £34000 Bills,
unless they think fit to break again thro their Act
and forfeit their publick faith, What Effect this
may have on our Trade we cant as yet Judge
neither shall we perceive we believe any Alteration
till the first Tax be paid In

South Carolina 13th June 1718

S^r

You have herewith the copy of Our last Capt
Mede Sailed over our Barr the 18th May in Company
with Capt Hudson and Capt Blank in the Knowley
the latter Put back for his Passengers and Bouts
that he lost going over the Barr and the 22^d as
he was just proceeding from the Barr was unfortunate-
ly taken by two Pirates One a large french Ship
Mounted with 40 Guns and the other a Sloop Mounted
with 12 Guns with Two other Sloops for their Tenders
having in all about 300 Men all English the Ship
is Commanded by one Theach and the Sloop by one
Richards who have been upon this Account in those
and other vessels about Two Years and is the same
Sloop

Sloop and company that was off of our Barr the
 Last Summer and took two vessells Inward Bound
 they now took besides Capt Black Capt Craigh In
 a small Ship belonging to this place as he Went
 over the Barr Bound for London, and the Arthame-
 thia Capt Danford from London and the William Capt
 Hewes from Weymouth Whilst these Ships were in
 their Possession they sent one of black's passengers
 with Richards and another person Master of one of
 their Tenders To Towne with a Message to send them
 a Chest of Medicines which if was Refused by
 the Government they would Immediately put to Death
 all the persons that were in there possession and
 Burn their Ships and would not only content them
 selves with that Threatid to come over the Barr for
 to Burn the Ships that lay before the Towne and
 to Beat it about our Ears as the Town is at pre-
 sent in a very Indifferent Condition of making much
 Resistance if them or any other Enemy should Attempt
 it and that we were very desirous to gett them off
 our Coast By fair means which we could not doe
 otherwise for want of such Helps as other Govern-
 ments are supplied with from the Crown, The Chest
 of Medicines according to their Directions was Immediately
 sent

sent to them with their People and the Passenger
who they had Laid under an Obligation of Returning
to them, soon after they Dismissed our People and
their Ships having first taking from the Two vessels
that were homeward Bound what little Money they
had on Board and all their provisions and from
the Two others the same and Destroy'd most of
their Cargoe which consisted in Dry Goods and did
some Damage to the Ships all for pure Mischief
sake and to keep their Hands in They made no
farther Stay (thanks to God) But are gone to the
Northward (as they say) to Get provisions These people
are so Accustomed to this Easy way of Living that
nothing can reclaim and most of those that took up
with the Proclamation are now returned to the same
Employment which has rather proved an Encouragement
than any thing Else there now being Three for one
there was before the Proclamation was put out They
are now come to such a head that there is no
Trading in these Parts It being almost Impossible
to avoid them and Nothing but a considerable
force can Reduce them which at first might have
been done at an Easy charge had the Government
been Rightly apprised at first what sort of People
they

they Generally are and how most of them that first
 Turn'd Pirates have formerly liv'd being such as had
 always sailed in these Parts in Privateers and Liv'd
 in the Bay of Campeche they had not we Believe
 Thought that a Pardon would have suppress'd them
 that being of so near a kin to their present Way of
 Living

Since they are gone severall Vessells are come
 in amongst which is a Brigantine from Angola with
 80 Negroes which was Mett with by the Pirates they
 took from her 14 of their best Negroes she belongs
 to Bristol, a Ship from Boston is also come in which
 was likewise plundered by them

You have now Inclosed the Remainders
 of your Severall Accounts for what is Sold of your
 Goods To this time which you'll please to Note (If
 no Errors) Accordingly We now Sell little or Nothing
 it being impossible to do it by way of Barter or
 otherwise with any certainty our Trade in Generall
 being such that It's Impossible to make any Judgem-
 ent of it or to know how to Act in it and for
 the reasons we have already Informed you off we have
 not nor dare yet Venture to Sell any Indian Trading
 Goods to our Company who have no foundation nor
 Stock

Stock, for any person to depend on and its but too
 likely that should they come to any loss our
 Assembly would not be so Just as to make it good
 But would tell their Creditors that they did not
 Compell them to Trust their Commissioners, it is with
 a great Deal of Difficulty that they have hitherto
 Carried on a very small Trade and they now begin
 to see that their Expectations are not Answered and
 very Apprehensive that they'll be under a Necessity of
 Leaving the Trade Open as it was formerly they
 have not yet had any Trade with any of Southern
 Indians with whom we have yet but a very Indifferent
 Intelligence and Friendship, They as well as the
 of Trade under the Man-
 agement of the Publick, But would have it as
 formerly it was, if it continues any Time as it
 is now it will no doubt be the chiefest reason and
 occasion of their going over to the french and
 Spaniards who are constantly with them and have
 Gained a great Interest with them by the presents and
 many promises they make them and its not now to be
 Expected they being become so very cunning and
 sensible of their own Interest that they will be any
 more or longer our friends than for our Trade and
 what

what they can otherways Gain from us the Spaniards and french are very Industrious in Improving their Settlements in these Parts and will stick at no charges to Bring the Indians Entirely under their Government the latter are like to become very Powerfull at their Settlements of Mobile In a very short time By the care our Government takes of its Plantations one would Imagine that they are of no further concern to the Government than they are an opportunity of advancing and Gratifying a Country or a considerable Party Man. The Neglect of this upon a sudden War with any of Neighbours its greatly feared may prove of the Utmost Ill consequence to the Rest it being the only Barrier We have. We wish it may be thought of before it proves too late it cannot be Expected that it can ever become a place Well settled under a Proprietary Government and able to Defend it self or of any Security to our other Plantations &c.

Our Produce since this Month has at a Stand and Seemed to lower but the coming in of a great Deale of Shipping this Vessell of Negroes and besides about 100 In two Vessells from Antigua will no doubt have the usual Effect on it

Recd Aug^t 19 }
 Recd do 28: } 1718

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B P R O Journals B 2 vol 27

Whitehall 25th February 1717

A Meeting of His Majestys Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations
Present

S ^r Jacob Astley	S ^r Chas Cocke
M ^r Cockburne	M ^r Addison
M ^r Chelwood	M ^r Molenworth

Carolina M^r Doon and M^r Beresford Agents for Carolina as also M^r Baron & M^r Crane who are concerned in the Trade to that Province attending with two Rope makers viz^t M^r Stephen Hughes & M^r Alexander Allen the memorial lately presented by some of these Gentlemen & others relating to the Raising Naval Stores in Carolina was read, And several samples of Tarne which had been made up some with the Swedish Tar only some with a Mixture of Swedish & Carolina Tar and some with Carolina Tar alone were shewn to their Lordships

These Gentlemen then added in discourse that New England and the West Indies are supply'd with Carolina Tar besides what is brought to Great Britain directly from Carolina That there is now made in that Province Tar enough of the cool sort fit for cordage to supply the demands of Great Britain M^r Crane affirming that he had lately an hundred Barrels from thence which he tendered to y^e Officers of the Navy who answer'd they did not want it. And M^r Allen said there is not at present two hundred Barrels of Swedish Tar to be bought in London

London. which small quantity would be worked up in seven days. That therefore as well in His Majesty's Yards as elsewhere they do certainly use plantation Tar whatever may be pretended to the contrary. M^r Allen further affirmed that the Tar lately imported by M^r Beresford from Carolina was better than ever yet came from thence & in his judgement was equal in goodness with the Swedish Tar But that for interests sake they did not generally own the plantation Tar to be so good as Swedish that the former might be bought the cheaper. M^r Hughes who said he had been sixteen years acquainted with Carolina Tar concurred with M^r Allen that the same was now lately become equally good with the Stockholm. And as to the different Qualities of Tar with respect to its consistence they said the thinner sort was most proper to be used on Wood and the thicker on Ropes It was further observed by some of the Gentlemen present that Finland where most of the Swedish Tar was produced being now depopulated we could not at present be furnished from thence Whereupon they were desired to procure some proof whether the plantation Tar said to be used in His Majesty's Yards were approved there or only made use of by necessity. And that they would put into writing and bring to their Lordships what they might have to offer further in relation to Naval Stores

Jacob Astley

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19 June 1717

Carolina M^r Beresford attending as he had been desired the Letter from the Lords proprietors dated the 4th mentioned in the Minutes of the 17th Instant, relating to the state of that province with regard to the Indian War 1st was communicated to him. Whereupon he said that the last Letters he had from Carolina were of 4th 23rd March last, which take notice of some Indians coming to make peace with that Government, who sent a person to treat with them, but that the Indian messengers left the said Person in the Woods, from whence it is supposed the negotiations broke off. That there is a Gentleman here in Town who left Carolina in April & can give their Lordships an account of these Affairs. Whereupon M^r Beresford was desired to bring him to the Board & the Copies or Extracts of the Latest Letters that give any Account of the present state of Carolina which he promised accordingly.

22 June 1717

A Letter from Col^o Spotswood Lieut Gov^r of Virginia to the Board dated the 30th April last relating to the unjust proceedings of the Government of South Carolina with regard to the Forces sent them from Virginia to their Assistance against the Indians and relating also to M^r Kennedy's services who was sent to Carolina & to the Spanish Governor of St. Augustines was read, and the copy of a Letter from the Spanish Governor referred to by Col^o Spotswood was laid before the Board. Whereupon ordered that the Draught of a Letter be prepared wherewith to transmit to the Lords proprietors of Carolina a Copy of so much of Col^o Spotswoods said Letter as relates to that province.

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I Vol 10 L 142

(9th February 1717)

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 9th of
Febru^y 1717

Present

The Lords of His Maj^{ty} Most Hon^{ble} Privy Councill
Upon reading this day at the Board a Presentation
from the Lords Proprietors of His Majestys Province
of Carolina in America, setting forth that S^r Robert
Montgomery having proposed to them to carry over
at his own Expence & Charge severall Families for
the settling and fortifying the Most Southern part of
the said province beyond the Savana River, upon
Condition that the Land so settled may be erected
into a New Government and the said S^r Robert Mont-
gomery appointed Govern^r of the Same, during his
life; And the said Lords Proprietors Recommending the
Same to His Majesty as tending to the great Security
and Advantage of the rest of His Majestys Subjects on
that Continent, That S^r Robert Montgomery may have His Maj^{ty}
Approbation: It is Ordered in Council, that the said presentation
(a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) Be and it is hereby referred
to the Lords Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations to consider the
Same, & Report their Opinion thereupon to this Board

Edward Southwell

To the Kings most Excell^t Majesty
May it please Your Majesty.

We Yo^r Majesty's Loyall Subjects the Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America do most humbly take leave to Certify Yo^r Majesty that S^r Robert Montgomery Baronett having made proposals to Us, to carry over at his own Expence and Charge Several Families, for the Settling and fortifying the most Southern part of your Majesty's Province of Carolina beyond y^e Savana River by which means the rest of the province of Carolina, & all other Yo^r Majesty's colonies upon the Continent of America will for the future be Secured, by such a Barrier from any Sudden Incursions or Invasions of the Indian Enemy, Which proposals are upon a Condition that the Tract of Land, which the said S^r Robert shall so settle & fortify may be Erected into a New Government, and that the said S^r Rob^t Montgomery may be made Govern^r of the same during his Natural life, We therefore having Considered the Great Security, & Advantage that will Arise by such Settlement & Fortifications to all the rest of Yo^r Majesty's Subjects upon that Continent, And upon Enquiry having found the said S^r Rob^t to be a person well Affected to Yo^r Majesty's Government & every way Qualified for
Such

such an Undertaking, do recommend the said S. J. Montgomery to Yr. Sacred Majesty, and do most humbly pray that he may have Yr. Royal Approbation to be Govern^r as aforesaid, according to a late Act of Parliament made in such Case.

Which is nevertheless most humbly Submitted

St James's

July 12th 1717

Carteret Salatine

Se. Bodie for D. of Beaufort

Tulwar Shipworth for Lord Craven

M Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

A true Copy

Edward Southwell

Recd 19th Feb^r 1717
Read 20th do } 1717/18

B. P. R. O. Prop^d B. I. Vol 10 2193

(1925 177/18)

A Memorial containing some of the Reasons, why the new intended Settlement of Aydia, in the South parts of Carolina, as proposed by Sir Robert Montgomery, may be of very great Advantage to this Kingdom.

Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Honble the Lords Com^{rs} for Trade and Plantations.

1st Its Situation is such, that neither Spaniard nor Indian Enemy can invade Carolina, or the Provinces to the Southward, without passing this new Barrier and overcoming the Resistance, which it shall be capable of making

2^d The Commodities arising from the cultivation of the new Province will be different from any now produced by the English Plantations, which will, considerably increase Navigation and augment the Revenue of his Majesties Customs.

3^d As most of the Commodities designed to be produced such Particularly as Olives, wine, Raisons, Almonds, Currants and the Like, are now brought us from Countries entirely foreign, and may hereafter be supplied from hence, so the Advancement of this Colony would produce a considerable
Attraction

Alteration to our Advantage in the General Balance of
our Trade to the Mediterranean

11th The French are eagerly advancing their Interest in
America, by encouraging their Settlement on the Mississippi
(their new named St Louis) which will open them a Free
Trade, tho a Private one, in the Bay of Mexico, with
European Goods sent from France to Rubeck, and thence
in flat botom'd Vessells along the Rivers, and Lakes be-
hind all our Plantations, down into Mississippi And we
having no Settlement on the Bay, can know little of the
matter, and be ill able to hinder it any other way, than
by Planting a new Colony of our own, just upon them,
which would watch their Designs, and be a check to
their Ambition, and Encroachments This can never be done
more commodiously than under Cover of the Lords Propri-
tors Grant to Sir Robert Montgomery, which Giving Liberty
to extend the Settlement to the utmost Southern Bounds
of Carolina (viz^d) as far as 29 Degrees, the North Coast
of the Bay of Mexico is all within that Limit and
whenever it shall be thought fit, a Settlement may un-
expectedly, and without noise, be made somewhere on the
River of Apalachia, or in any commodious place thereabouts,
without sending any Ships at first, round the Neck
of Florida, but Crossing by Land from the Freshes of
Altamaha

Allatamaha River, whether Bessells may bring any Number of People, and from whence, to the Place intended, the Distance would be very inconsiderable.

5th The Bahama Islands, being now made a place of Resort for the Pirates; and some late Measures having been taken, to remove them by Force, and plant an English Colony of honest and industrious Persons in their Room, the Neighbourhood of the Bahamas, and Aydia, would make them mutually serviceable towards strengthening, Relieving, and Supporting one another.

6th And as these and such like Motives have prevailed with the Lords Proprietors to Empower L^d Robert Montgomerie to carry over, and settle a Colony there, and to nominate him for Governour during his life, for the fuller Encouragement of his intended Application, so he begs leave to hope for a favourable, and speedy Report from this honourable Board, to whom the matter stands referred, that having procured the honour of his Majesties Approbation, He may set himself without Loss of Time, to prepare, and transport such a Number of Families, as may serve to begin, and defend the said Settlement.

Recd 19th Feb^{ry}

Read 20th do } 1771

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B. P. R. O. A. & N. S. Vol. 620.

(24 Feb. 1717-8)

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
The
Humble Address of the Representatives & Inhabitants
of South Carolina
Most Gracious Sovereign. —

Here follows an Exact Copy of the Address inclosed
in a Letter to Joseph Boone and Richard Berresford
Esqrs dated Novr 30th 1716. see A. & N. S. Vol. 18 p. 12.

with the addition of the following —

Signed by the Speaker and the rest of the Members
attending the Service of The House of Commons.

David Durham.	Wm. Byrd.	Geo Logan Speaker.
Tho: Summers.	William Gibbon.	Benja De La Conscience
Thomas Lynch.	Wm. Byrd.	Charles Hill.
Rich ^d Harris.	John Williams.	Jon th Drake.
John Godfrey.	Thomas Sater.	Thomas Haring.
Arthur Hall.	Hugh West.	Jno. Beamor.
John Woodward.	Richard Butler.	Roger Moore.
John Russ.	Thomas Townsend.	Ja. Cochran

signed

Signed likewise by the rest of the Inhabitants of the Province.

Miles Brewton.	Richard Mason.	John Wirt.
Thomas Heworth.	Wm Orange Parrot.	Daniel Townsend.
Daniel Greene	John Grimbell.	John Lawans.
Nath ^l Partridge	John Dear	John Hadron.
Thomas Lloyd	John Breton	James Leroux.
Moses Hillson	Cornelius Baltoon	Nich ^l Hurouzeaux.
Garrat Van Velsen	John Rivers	Elisha Prioleau.
Luke Stoutenburgh	John Fancourt	John Hulet.
William Hackett	Walter Goring.	John Bullock.
Ralph Jerman	Thomas Selby	John Stone.
John De Laune	John Ballantine	Richard Dawson
William Crook	John Fraser	Anthony Newman
Hugh Duffey	Benjamin Edmunds	William Lankester
Adam Beauchamp	George Aucat	John Garret.
Joseph Lea	John Dalton	Jacob Ballie.
John Mc grigore.	Richard Neekley	John Bee.
Jonathan Main	William Bosomworth	James Balston.
Daniel Aveaux.	Alexander Kinloch	Richard Malters.
John Benn	Edward Bumpus	James Wilson.
Anthony Mathews	Gregory Yarder	Edward Carrant
William Axson	John Kays	Thomas Goring, Sen ^r
		Isaac

Isaac Batton	John Trepeir	John Sheppard.
John Bonyers	Andrew McKittrick	Thomas Lamboll
John Barwood	Leonard Robbin	Henry Bedon.
Andrew Allen	John Boyden	David Robardson
Samuell Wild	Thomas Goring Junr	Miles Moore.
Abraham Desuerir	Joshuah Larkester	Charles Ross.
Benjamin Griffin	William Kempe	George Clarke
Francis Holmes, Senr	Lawrence Dredg	John Brown.
Francis Holmes, Junr	Thomas Clarke	Israell Jones.
Thomas Smith	Joseph Garratt	William Smith
Roger Moore	John Elders	Stephen Montee
Francis Le Jan	William Sanders	Thomas Middleton
Benjamin Gibbes	John Light	Benjamin Marion
John Gibbes	Geddon Toucheland	Francis Gerin
Benjamin Dennis	Thomas Snow	Jacque Lerou.
Edward Smith	Henry Signilliat	Piter Papot
Roger Saunders	Thomas Sparkes	Benjamin Wood
Peter Villeponteaux	John Bayley	Thomas Goodbe
John Hodgson	William Toot	Thomas Jones
Luke Baley	John Lane	Joseph Dingle
John Stone	John Kennard	Thomas Bulline
Daniel Hurouzeaux	Edward Keating	James Sadler
Zachariah Villeponteaux	Thomas Bluntton	Samuell Smith
Phillip Lyon	David Webster	George Flood.
		Richard.

Richard Singleton	James Oglesby	John Bulline
John Glover	George Baird	Francisco Fernandez
William Kirk	Stephen Mott	James Baker
John Marshall	Albert Duxymayer	John Goodbe
Joseph Goodbe	Thomas Knights	John Green
William Ash	Joshua Green	William Sterling
David Galleway	Mathew Baird	John Bonus
Samuell Baker	Jeda Bateman	George Lucoss.
Loughlan McBane	James Flint	Duncan McKintosh
Richard Bastine	Thomas Wallis	Peter Smith
William Shaw	John Shoote	Daniel Smith
Nathaniel Daniell	Charles Paddock	Jeán Prace.
Nathaniel Kescoc	John Herbert	Nathaniel Snow
Samuell Sanders	James Jones	Thomas Smith
John Moore	Alexander Goodbe	George Smith
William Lumball	Edward Rippin	William Adams
James Ferguson	Michael Stevens	Joseph Scott (Weaver)
Samuel Dubourdien	Henry Bayley	Joseph Scott (Planter)
John Betterson	Thomas Wake, senr	Benjamin Haring
Paul Ravenel	Christopher Linkby	Charles Diston
John Logan	Joseph Wright	Roger Sumner
Charles Colleton	William Scott	William Fuller
Christopher Farris	John Frampton	Peter Savy
John Burnit	Paul Hamilton	Peter Bacot
		Jacque

Jacque Vertue.	John Whitmarsh Junr	John Savy.
Ezekiel Cox.	Matthew Miller	Robert Lacon.
Ephraim Mikkell Senr	Elias Hallien	John Simmons.
Ephraim Mikkell Junr	(Tom - illegible)	John Hawkins.
Thomas Richard	Samuell Watson	William (Hartford way)
John Tripp.	Joseph Russell.	Joseph M.
Jonas Eaton Senr	Richard Ballenue.	Edward Perry.
Ralph Bailey.	Jeremiah Clarke.	James Smith.
John Hayne.	Robert Seabrooke.	William Elmes.
Joseph Sealy.	John Tobey	Malachi Glaze.
William Conyers.	Benjamin Hillman	Benjamin (doct. torn) ? Perry
William Edings	Jonas Eaton, Junr	John Heyton.
John Jenkins.	Nicholas Hatcher	Thomas (doct. torn) ? Tokell
John Hamelton.	Thomas Rake Junr	John Musgrove.
Samuel Mills	Thomas Peacock	Richard Fuller.
Jacob Wright.	James Watson.	Job. Chamberlain.
John Hannell.	Thomas Menborn.	David Ferguson
John Shippey.	Robert Hyatt.	Edmund Cook
Bartholomew Dunfield.	Henry Bower.	William May. Junr
John Few.	John Parry.	Thomas Jones.
Paul Cole.	Charles Sharp.	William Wells.
John Givin	Thomas Grimball.	Daniel Buttice.
William Hazard.	Isabod Hinborn.	Samuell Witter.
William Dick.	Robert Cochran.	Samuell Scriven.

Edmnd

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Edmed Maxwell.	Charles Armstrong.	William Hill.
William Goings.	John Hendricks.	Joseph Brooks.
James Barry.	Lewis Loveridge.	Robert Guy.
John May.	William Carlile.	William Best.
Joseph White.	William Holmes.	George Pott.
Samuel Davis Junr.	John Witter.	Adam ^{son} Botheck.
James Williams.	William Chapman.	John Green.
John Hicks.	Jonathan Evans.	William Ayres.
William Wilkins.	William Hill.	Phillip Owen.
John Wilkins.	Rowland Storey.	Florence Fling.
William Drake.	William Simmons.	John Field.
Maurice Williams.	Ma. Quers.	Randal Evans.
George Vincet.	Thomas Mash.	John Tenney.
Joseph Bryan Junr.	William Dolton.	John Laroche.
Hugh Bryan.	Nathaniel Ellwey.	Phillip Evans.
James Green.	Hector Hencock.	Samuell Underwood.
John Womsley.	Richard Flood Junr.	William Page.
John Stanyarne.	John Godfrey.	William Saml.
Isaac Waight.	William Stevens.	Samuell Davis.
Richard Flood Junr.	Richard Hog.	Solomon Fryer.
Michael Reynolds.	Jacob Wright.	Jacob Pitt.
Thomas Bee.	William Brown.	John Bugg.
Henry Peronneau.	Charles Marché.	John Crony.
Mathurin Boigard.	John Fullford.	Andrew Dupuy.
		William

William Spencer.	James St. Julien.	Thomas Green.
William Flavell	William Mackgee.	John Nicholson.
Joseph Allen.	Joseph Lawrence.	John Hodsden.
Edward Garvin.	Timothy Bellamy	H. Plavle?
Bartholomew Oliver.	John Halkins.	Christo Dawson.
Elias Fousin	William Shereiff	Samuel Peronneau.
Robert Taylor.	John Garnier	Francis Murrill
Gillson Clapp.	Joseph Ambler.	Richard Rowe.
Alexander Mackey	Robert Guthrey.	Thomas Barton.
Thomas Stewart.	Henry Barton.	Pierre Manigault.
John Butter	John Mullins.	John McPherson.
Paul Doux Saint.	Henry Grover.	Ettienn Taveron.
Joseph Griffith	James Mackelocklin.	John Leay.
Richard Allein	George Walker	William Billing.
Thomas Man.	John Wallis	Joseph Hillson.
Samuell Ward.	Richard Harding	John Hill.
Henry Bostard.	William Livingston	Petrie Gerin.
Abraham Harnock.	Richard Harris	Peter Johnson.
Nathaniel Ford.	John Rowland.	Richard Smith.
John Kuberrey.	Moses Plumer.	Savile Scriven.
John Vanderhorst, Jr.	Vincent Guerin.	James Belin.
Jonathan Russ	James Taggart	Charles Lane
Pierre Normand	Francis Payett	Andrew Harnock.
Richard Griffin	John Fogartie	Isaac Laseene
		Robert

Robert Llyatt	Robert Sweetman	John Stone.
Charles Hayes.	Michael Blackwell	John Stone.
Peter Johnson	Daniel Kevenel	William Calbert
Charles Colleton	Samuell Boman	Peter Colleton.
John Stewart	David Peyre.	David Batchelor.
Robert Freeman	Suetonius Thredcroft	John Allston
John Saunders	Nicholas Bunel	Robert King
John Williams	Henry Duxant.	James Colleton.
Joseph Royer	Thomas Pamor.	Thomas Ball.
John Kirran	John Westcoat	James Rolipo.
John Martin	Joshreal Berlwin	Jeremiah Roper.
Thomas Shiver	John Summers.	Anthony Biddis.
Edgar Wells	Thomas Hill	Joseph Smith.
Peter Goulding.	Stephen Dowse	George Barnell.
Josiah Osgood.	John Martin	Thomas. Way.
Thomas Hawkes	John Postell	William Glaze
James Postell	John Branford junr.	John Hawkes.
Lewis Duwall	William Nesburey	Joseph Griffen Sent
William Singleton	Samuell Pickins	Robert Miller Sent
Gershom Hawkes	James Rawlings	Thomas Snow.
Benjamin Sumner	Richard	William
(Doct torn)	(Doct torn)	(Doct torn)
Moses Norman	John Gones	Michael Beacon
Thomas Smith	Nathaniel White	Thomas Davall
		William

William Burnley	Thomas Seaybrook	Samuel May.
James Bantey	William Mitchell	Griffith Evans.
Abraham Brunson	Robert Kinn	John Elders
Charles Elliot.	Samuell May	William Perriman
Anthony Percy.	James Martin	Thomas Guild.
Edward Keen.	Joseph Brunson	Nicholas Hullard.
Isaac Brunson	John Atherton	Robert Miller, Junr.
Joseph bubela.	John Bossens	William Parrott
Thomas Osgood, Junr.	Cornelius Farrill	Joseph Hasforth
Daniel Kennard	Joseph Hill	Jeremiah Rivers
Joseph Danford	John Sandiford	John Walker
George Rivers	John Groskeys	John Ellis
Zechariah Carlisle	Edward Beale	Joseph Attwell
James Taylor.	Thomas Witter.	Thomas Westbury.
William Evans.	William Halsbe.	Thomas Gibins.
Robert Wilkinson	Robert Gantlet.	Thomas Ellis
John Gantlet	Henry Boyle.	Alexander Hext.
Nathaniel Nichols	John Beamor.	Hugh Hext.
Moses Martin	John Jervis.	Amias Hext.
Thomas Staryarne.	Samuell Jones	John Lam.
John Child	Abraham Sheppherd	Roger Pearce.
Richard Wapers.	Caleb Knight	Christopher Smith.
James Yonge.	Thomas Upham	Henry Walker
James Edleston.		

the

The above is a true copy of the Originall Examined and compared therewith In Charles Town In South Carolina this 24th day of February 1717.

Quod Attestor Manu ad Sigillo

(Seal)

Johannes Graft
Notar Publicus

B. P. R. O. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10 2 152.

Carolina March 9th 1777/8

M^r. Boone

S^r. We being by the House of Commons appointed a committee to write to you and Inclose an Address to His Majesty for relieving this poor Colony which all present seems to be in more danger by reason of our Enemy Indians then it has been this War. We are to acquaint you the Reasons of our belief we are as followeth (vizt)

Inprimis - Some months before Christmas last we sent Colonel Hastens Capt. Musgrove & eight persons more up to the Southern Indians then at war with us with proposals of peace after some time Musgrove came down and brought a few of the Creeke Indians to make peace with us In the mean time Hastens and three or four white Men besides women and children was left amongst the Enemy Indians as a pledge of the safe Return of their people and when Musgrove left Hastens he Engag'd if alive to write to the Savannah Town by Christmas but to this day no News of him.

2^{dy} - We have Advice of Capt. Watson that came lately from Augustine and by another vessel that the Enemy Indians

Indians brought the Spaniards word they had killed
Hastens & nine white people more.

3th We are next to Inform you that a white
Man that came from _____ gives us Acc^t that
severall of our Enemie Indians have been there and con-
veyed from thence to the vice Roy of Mexico in Order
no doubt to show y^e their Grandeur that they may
dispose us they have also been carryed all the Haouma.
Doubtless on the same Acc^t all both places treated
all a very high rate.

4th We are also to acquaint you that we have
had no late News either from the Carathos or
Cuttabas which have Entered into Articles of peace
with this Governmt which Induceth us to believe that
the whole body of Indians all Round us are plotted
against us Incouraged by the French & Spaniards which
we have good reason to believe having Affidavits of
severall psons that have been amongst our Enemie
Indians and had Acc^t what Incouragement the french and
Spaniards gave them Still to continue y^e War we refer
you to those affidavits sent to the Lords Proprietors by
the late Governour Daniell & Councill Copy of which was
design'd to have been sent you but time w^o not permit

5th We also think proper to acquaint you that
severall

severall Sorts of the Rebels are run from their Masters to Augustine and notwithstanding this Governmt has made a Demand of them the Governmt of Augustine detains them alledging they are turnt christians & cannot Deliver them without the Kings Order they likewise receive all our Slaves they can gett on any Sect and refuse to deliver them tho. demanded by this Governmt.

We need not acquaint the Governmt. at home how the french Increase at Mobile and now have built Garrisons amongst our Creek Indians by what is now writ in hast you and all Impartiall Men may Judge of our Circumstances which we assure you most people here take to be worse than Ever and we are all well assured as soon as the Governour of Providence arrives to his Governmt many people will leave this Governmt & goe there for peace and the saving of Taxes for this handfull of people in this Governmt is to pay in two days time forty seven thousand pounds for our keeping so many Garrisons on our frontiers will certainly ruin us if not Quickly relieved We are well assured if our Gracious Sovereigne had a true Informacon w^t a miserable Condition his poor Subjects are in In this Governmt he would relieve us Immediately We doubt not of y^r prudent Management

Management of this Affair and pray that God Almighty
may bless your Endeavours for the publick Good of this
distressed Province We conclude Yr^s assured friends
and Servts

will & signed p Order of y^e Assembly. James Cochran
Jonth Drake

Recd { 13th May 1718
Read }

WB. There is another copy of this Document 2.149.
which was rec^d read Collay 1718.
Wm.

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol. 31. p. 138.

[10th March 1717/18]

To M^r Attorney General

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations command me to send you the inclosed copy of a Memorial from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to His Majesty y^e Copy of a Lease and Release from the said Propriet^{rs} to Sir Rob: Montgomery & the Charter of Carolina which you will find in y^e inclosed Book, which Book & Papers, I am to desire you will return me with your Opinion if there be any thing contained in the said Lease or Release, that may be prejudicial to the Right of the Crown. I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

W^m Popple

whitehall
March 10th 1717/18 }

B. P. R. O. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10 2 115 (2)

20th March 1717

Sir

Col^l: Rhett Surveyor & Comptroller of the Customs
in Carolina &c. having by his Letter of the 3rd Decem^r
last informed the Commissioners that a Law is past
in South Carolina laying a Duty of 10 p Cent on
all Goods Imported into that Province of the Man-
ufacture of Great Britain And as the same may
be very Prejudicial to the Trade of the Kingdom
The Commissioners direct me to transmit Extract of the
said Letter to you to be laid before the Lords
Comm^{rs} for Trade and Plantations I am

Sir

Your most humble Serv^t

Customs to: London

Chas. Barkhouse

20th March 1717

H^{on} Popple Esq^r

Recd 22^d March 1717

Read 25th March 1717

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Col^d William
Rhett dated South Carolina 31 Decem-
ber 1717 to the Comm^d of his Ma^t Customs

I now think it my Duty to acquaint Yo^r Hon^d of an
Act which is lately passed by the Assembly of this
Province and ratified about a week since, that lays a
Duty of 10 p^{ct} upon all manner of Goods of the
British Manufactory imported into this Province from
Great Britain, which with due Submission to Yo^r Hon^d
I take to be of a dangerous consequence, and will un-
doubtedly be a great hindrance to the Exportation of
English Manufactory and a great Discouragement of Trade
especially to those Merchants to these parts, for by a
modest computation, there is not less than a hundred
and fifty thousands pounds imported from Great Britain
Yearly to this Colony and chiefly woollen manufactory
but such a Duty of 10 p^{ct} will undoubtedly prevent
that Quantity of Goods being Imported for the future
and greatly discourage our British Merch^{ts}

Yo^r Hon^d are too well apprised of the mischief
that must necessarily follow if the Colony are allowed
to make laws that tends so much to the prejudice of
the British Trade, and the lessening his Ma^t Revenues,
and not only discourage the Fair Trader, but will undoubtedly
pull

putt the illegal Traders upon supplying these parts with
 all manner of Foreign Goods from Holland Portugall &c
 and if the blandestine Traders are under a Temptation
 of running of Goods to save an Extravagant Custom
 they can with as much ease run for Goods which they
 purchase at a far cheaper rate with submission to
 Yr Hon^d judgement this is not only the greatest evil
 that will attend ~~see~~ Mischievous Laws, that lays so
 high a Duty on the British Manufactory and lessens
 the exportation of the same but it will most certainly
 incourage and putt the Inhabitants of these parts upon
 going on a manufactory of their owne which is what
 they have for some time past aim'd at, and endea-
 -oured to effect and are capable to do, having wool in
 great plenty. The Assembly of this Province has not only
 past this Late Act as I have before observed to Yr
 Hon^d but they have made severall other Laws very pre-
 -judiciall to Trade, and this they do purely because
 they will not tax their own Estates, to discharge the
 Debts of the Province occasioned by our unhappy
 Indian War, though to my knowledge they have not
 raised more than one or two years taxes for this 24
 Years past, but by laying prodigious duties upon the
 Importation of all sorts of Goods in this Colony. has
 by

by those methods exempted themselves from paying Taxes
 & has throwne the whole Charges and Burden upon
 Trade & Brittish Merchants w^h deals to these parts
 Who have and do bear the burden of Our Indian
 War, All these things I leave wholly to Your wisdom
 to apply what timely remedy You think proper

I am

Hon^l Gent^l

With the greatest respect and Duty
 Y^r most Obed^t humble Serv^t

W^m Kelt

To the Hon^{ble} the Comm^r of His Maj^{ty} Customs

B. P. N. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2msb.

(22nd March 17th 1718)

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners for Trade
Plantations

May it please Your Lordships

In Obedience to Your Lordships Commands Signified
to Me by Mr. Popple I have Considered of the Memorial
to his Majesty of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina
Whereby they Certify his Majesty, that St. Robert
Montgomery Bar^t having made proposals to them to
carry over at his own Expence several Families &
for the settling & fortifying the most Southern part
of Carolina beyond the Savana River, by which means
the rest of the Province of Carolina, & all other his
Majestys Colonys upon the Continent of America will
for the future be Secured, by such a Barrier from
any sudden Incursions or Invasions of the Indian Enemy:
Which proposals are upon Condition, that the Tract of
Land which the said St. Robert shall so settle
& fortify may be erected into a new Govern^t: & that
he may be made Govern^r thereof for life: And that
having considered the great Security & Advantage
that will Accrue by such Settlement & Fortifications
All the rest of his Majestys Subjects upon that
Continent.

continent; And upon Enquiry having found the said
 S^r Robert to be a person well affected to his Majesty's
 Government & every way qualified for Such an Under-
 taking doe Recommend him to his Majesty & pray that
 he may be approved for a Governour as aforesaid,
 According to a late Act of Parliament made in Such
 case.

I have also perused Copies of the Lease & Release
 from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to S^r Robert
 Montgomery of the Southern part of the Province of
 Carolina, And also a Copy of the Charter of Carolina,
 And Your Lordships having required my Opinion, Whether
 there be anything contained in the Said Lease & Re-
 lease that may be prejudicial to the Right of the
 Crown, I do most humbly Certify Your Lordships That
 by the Charter of King Charles the Second dated the
 Thirtieth day of June in the 17th Year of his Reign
 the Province of Carolina was granted to the then
 Earl of ^{Clarendon} & Others who were made Proprietors
 thereof, And full and Absolute power is granted to
 them & their heirs and Assigns for the good & happy
 Government of the said whole Province or Territory,
 to Ordain, make and Enact and under their Seals
 to publish any Laws, and Constitutions whatsoever, either
 appertaining

appertaining to the publick State of the said whole Province or Territory Or of any distinct or particular County Barony or colony of or within the same, Or to the private Utility of particular persons according to their best Discretion by & with the Advice, Assent & Approbation of the Freemen of the said Province or Territory, Or of the Freemen of the County Barony or colony, of which such Law or Constitution should be made, Or the greater part of them.

By the Release which is mentioned to be Between John Lord Carteret Palatine, the Hon^{ble} James Bertie, & Dodington Greville, Guardians & Trustees to Henry Duke of Beaufort, St. Lukes Shipwich Guardian & Trustee to William Lord Craven, Morris Ashley Esq^r St. John Colleton Baronet, John Danson Esq^r And the rest of the true & Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America of the One part And St. Robert Montgomery of the other part, whereby the Lords Proprietors for the considerations therein mentioned Give, Grant, Bargain & Sell to St. Robert Montgomery & his Heirs All that Tract of Land mentioned in the Release To Hold to him, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, Yielding and Paying to the Lords Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns the yearly Rent of 1st of Acre as the same shall be Occupied, taken up or
Run

Run out, The Lords Proprietors do Grant and Agree to and with the said S^r Robert Montgomery his Heirs and Assignes, That the said Tract of Land & premises shall be erected into a province distinct from the Province of South Carolina & shall be called the Margravate of Aydia & shall have proper Jurisdictions, Privileges Prerogatives & Franchises independent of & not any ways subject to the Laws of South Carolina, but shall be holden of and immediately under the abovementioned Lords Proprietors by the said S^r Robert his Heirs and Assignes for ever under the Rents & Covenants therein mentioned

There is a further clause in the Release, that w^hsoever Land shall not be taken up & Settled & actually pay Rent according to the abovementioned Reservations at the Expiration of Fifty Years after the decease of the said S^r Robert Montgomery shall be reinvested in the Lords Proprietors, And further if the said S^r Robert his Heirs & Assignes shall neglect the said Undertaking & not perform the Settling of the said Province of Aydia for the Space of Three Years next after the Release the Lords Proprietors may reenter into that Province and Repossess and Enjoy the Same. By the Act y^{rs} Will cap: 22: all the Gov^{rs} appointed by any propriet^{rs} of Plantations are to be allowed & approved of

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of by his Majesty. And I do humbly certifie to Your Lordships, that I do not see anything in the said Lease & Release that may be prejudicial to the Right of the Crown, if his Majesty shall think fit to Approve of a Gov^t for life which is All that is desired of his Majesty. But I am very doubtful Whether the power of Government granted to the Proprietors of Carolina for the Government thereof can be divided as proposed by the Release, Much less, Whether the present Lords Proprietors alone can Exempt the new Intended Province from being lyable to the present Laws of South Carolina, which were made for the whole Province. & Whether the Erecting New Proprietary Governments will be for the publick Benefit is Submitted to Your Lordships. But if the Proprietors will Surrender their powers of Government to his Majesty in the places intended to be Erected into a New Province (which I think most proper) reserving to themselves the Property of the Lands there, they may lease the same on such Terms, as they think fit and his Majesty may create a New Government on such terms as he shall think proper. And I do not observe if this New Province shall Enact Laws, that any Provision is made for their being Subject to the Approbation of his Majesty, his Heirs & Successours. The Reasons
given

given by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for settling the
 Lands proposed to be granted, are good, And such Settlement
 may be for the Benefit of his Majestys plantation, if
 legally made & with proper powers: And therefore if the
 Tract granted be Sufficient for a Seperate Government
 there may be reason to Encourage such Settlement

All which is humbly Submitted
 to your Lordships Consideration

Edw^d Northey

22d March 1717

Recd 3^d April } 1718
 Read 4th 5th }

B. P. R. O. Prop^{rs} B. I. Vol. 31. p. 1142.

[27th March 1718]

To Mr Solicitor General

Sir,

The Lords Com^{rs} for Trade & Plantations command me to send you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Col. Rhett Surveyor & Comptroller of the Customs in Carolina, complaining of several Laws passed there, and particularly of one laying a Duty of 10th Cent on all Goods imported into that Province of y^e Manufacture of Great Britain. I am to observe that by y^e Charters of Carolina to the Proprietors, to make Laws with the Assent & Approbation of the Freemen there Inhabiting: Provided the said Laws be consonant to Reason, and as near as may be conveniently, agreeable to the Laws & Customs of England. Whereupon, I am to desire your Opinion whether the Laws complain'd of by Col. Rhett come within the meaning of the abovesaid Gen^l Words, so as to be in any ways contrary to the Powers granted to the Proprietors by their Charter & what His Majesty may do to

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to remedy the inconveniencies of such laws
and prevent the like for the future.

The Charter of the Proprietors of
Carolina is at present with Sir Edw^d Northy,
but if you desire to see it for your farther
information in the matter now proposed
to you be pleased to let me know it.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

W^m Popple

Whitehall
mar: 27th 1718 }

B. P. R. O. Prop^o B. T. Vol. 31. p. 144.

[3^d April 1718]

To Rich^d Shelton Esq^r

Sir,

The Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade and Plantations command me to send you the inclosed Extract of a letter from Col. Bennet Ser^t of Bermuda of 16th Feb^y last, relating to y^r apprehension of a new Invasion of Carolina from the Indians, And to desire to know what their Lordships have done or intend to do towards the security of that Province.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Ser^t

W^m Popple

Whitehall }
April 3^d 1718 }

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2147 (1)
 15th April 1718)

Sir

In obedience to the Commands of the Lords Com^{rs} for Trade and Plantations signified by Yours the 26th of March last I have considered Colonel Rhett's letter and as the Laws mentioned by him laying a duty of 10th p cent upon British Goods seems very extravagant and may be reasonably supposed to be attended with the consequences he mentions I think it may be truly said not to be consonant to reason and as this duty is so heavy it may prove to be such a burthen to trade as to be in effect a prohibition of it to the British Subjects which is by no means agreeable to the Laws of Britain I therefore humbly apprehend that the power of making laws by the Charter to the Proprietors is in this instance exceeded It would be too tedious and too expensive for every particular Trader to contest the payment of the duty thereupon the supposed in validity to the Act as being unreasonable and if determined against them there to appeal to the King in Council But If the Merchants find themselves aggrieved I presume they will complaine and then upon a petition to the

the King the Proprietors will be heard and if they
do not consent to remedy the grievances a prosecution
may be ordered against them and their Charter
nor will the complaint be improper in Parliament
I am

Sir

5th April 1718

Your Humble Serv^t
W^m Thomson

Recd 7th April } 1718.
Read 8th do }

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B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 1117.

[24th April 1718]

To W^m Popple Esq^r

Sir,

I received a letter from you dated
ye 3^d inst^t with an Extract inclosed of a
letter from Col. Bennet Gov^r of Bermuda, dated
16th Feb. last, relating to an intended invasion
of Carolina from the Indians. In answer
to which Sir I have sent you an Extract
of a letter from Col. Johnson ye Gov^r of
South Carolina to me dated 15th Feb^y 1717.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

B. Shelton.

April 24th 1718.

B. P. R. O. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10. 2 107 (2)

April the 24th 1716

Sir

I receiv'd a Letter from you dated the 3^d Instant, with an Abstract, inclos'd, of a Letter from Col^t. Bennet Governor of Bermuda dated the 16th of February last, relating to an Intended Invasion of Carolina from the Indians; In Answer to which I have sent You An Extract of a Letter from Col^t. Johnson the Govern^r of South Carolina to me dated the 15th of Feb^ry 1717 I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
Th: Shelton

Recd } 30th April 1716
Read }

Charles

Charles Town Feb^{ry} 15th 1717.

Extract of a Letter from Col^l Johnson Governor
of South Carolina to Wth Shelton Secy to the Lords
Proprietors of Carolina.

Several of the Heads of the Creek Indians have
been with me to offer Peace, & have been kindly re-
ceived & sent back; he reported from St. Augustine,
as if they had made Peace with the Cherokees, if
so, we are deeper engaged than ever; but we hope the
best, & as it is only conjecture I hope by the next
to give you a better Account.

.3. P. R. C. Prop^s B I Vol 10. 2 1111.

April 9th 25th 1718

Sir

In Answer to your Letter of the 9th Instant, relating to a Duty that was laid in Carolina of 10 p^{ts} 6^{ts} upon British Goods, I do assure you the Lords Proprietors do not know that any such Law was ever passed, & if any such Law should be proposed there the Lords will repeal it here & give your Board Notice of it. I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Ri Shelton

William Popple Esq^r,

Recd } 30th April 1718.
Read }

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 1148.

[1st May 1718]

To the Kings. most Excellt Majesty
May it please your Majesty

Having received from y^r Com^{rs} of
your Majesty's Customs the Extract of a
letter to them from Col. Rhett Sur^{vt} &
Comptroll^r of the Customs in Carolina
dated in Dec^r last (a copy whereof we
humbly take leave to annex herunto)
whereby it appears, that an Act was then
passed in that Province of a pernicious
consequence to the Trade & Navigatⁿ of
this Kingdom laying a duty of 10% Cent
upon all goods of British manufactory
imported into that Province from Great
Britain.

Altho' we do not yet find the said Law
has hitherto been transmitted to the Lords
Proprietors for their Approbation, yet con-
sidering the ill consequence of such an
Act, and that it is of force till repealed.
We thought it necessary to have the
opinion of your Majesty's Sol^r & Gen^l in
relation

relation to the said Act, upon the information given in the aforementioned Extract of the letter from Carolina, who has thereupon reported, "That the said Law not being consonant to reason, nor agreeable to the Laws of Britain, he apprehends the Power of making Laws by the Charter to ye Proprietors is in this instance exceeded." Agreeable to this likewise was the opinion of Sir Edward Northy & Sir Simon Harcourt in 1706, at that time Attorney & Sol^r General upon two Acts then passed in Carolina, who reported, "That the said Laws not being consonant to reason & repugnant to the Laws of England, were not warranted by the Charter, And therefore did not bind or oblige the Inhabitants of that Colony, And that her then Majesty might lawfully declare those Laws as to the matters therein contain'd, to be null and void" which accordingly was done by Order of Council of 10th June 1706.

Considering therefore that this Law is in force till it shall be repealed, we

most

most humbly offer, that your Majesty's Pleasure
 be signify'd to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina
 that they immediately send over to that
 Province their Disallowance of the same,
 with directions to their Gov^r there never
 to give his Assent to any Law of the
 like nature for the future.

which is most humbly submitted.

J. Pelham	Holderness
D. Pulteney	J. Chetwynd
M. Bladen	P. Decminique

Whitehall
 May 1st 1718 }

B. P. R. O. Prop^rs B. J. Vol. 31. p. 150.

[6th May 1718]

To the R^t Hon^{ble} M^r Sec^y Craggs

Sir,

Having received the annex'd copy of a letter from the Agent of Carolina, We thought it proper to lose no time in communicating the same to you, that you might receive his Majesty's Orders thereupon.

Upon this occasion we cannot help repeating an advice which has frequently been given by this Board, that the proper methods should be taken for resuming of this & all other Proprietary Govern^{ts} into the hands of His Majesty, since it is evident they cannot support or protect themselves, and that any misfortune happening to them must in consequence affect the rest of His Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of America. You will be pleas'd to observe from the inclosed that the people of Carolina seem to think their enemies are too much encouraged by the Spaniards, and this part of the grievance may possibly be resolv'd upon settling affairs with Spain. We expect very shortly a Memorial at large from the Agent of Carolina, containing a more particular Account of the present state of that country; But in the mean while were willing to send you this.

We are, Sir, Your most obedient & most humble servants,

Whitehall }
May 6th 1718 }

Holder nesse
J. Pelham

R. Pulteney
M. Bladen

B. P. R. O. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10 2 151

(13th May 1715)

To the Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations

The Memoriall of Joseph Boone Agent for the Province of South Carolina in America

May it please your Lordships,

Severall Memorials having formerly been laid before this Hon^{ble} Board setting forth the Deplorable Circumstances of the Inhabitants of the said province of South Carolina and the very great Insupportable Burthen they labour under by Maintaining a continuall War with severall Barbarous Nations of their Neighbouring Indians encouraged by the French & Spaniards, And humbly Representing to Your Lordships the Impossibility of that Province holding out much longer unless his Majesty would be graciously Pleased to take the same into his Royall Protection

And being Informed by an Address to his Majesty Signed by the Assembly and Five hundred Sixty Eight other of the Inhabitants of the said Province (which is more then one halfe of the Inhabitants of the said Province) Dated the 24th day of February last and by a letter from thence Dated the 5th day of March last which are lately come to my hands Copies whereof I have leave herewith to

to lay before your Lordships. That the Calamities of the said Province are still increasing and the Inhabitants thereof now reduced to so low an Ebb that unless speedily Relieved they will be compelled to prevent their inevitable ruin to leave that Province.

I Again make bold to Trouble your Lordships in their behalf at their request Intreating your Lordships once more to Represent to his Majesty the Miseries and Distresses of his Majesties Subjects the Inhabitants of the said Province of South Carolina and the certain inevitable Ruin that must Attend those that continue to Remain there Unless his Majesty will be graciously pleased to take them into his own immediate protection and Care.

I am. With Greatest Submission and
Respect

My Lords.

Yo^r Lopp^s most humble Servant

Joseph Borne

13 May 1718

Recd 13th May }
Read do } 1718

B. P. R. O. Prop. B. I. Vol 10 2. 133

(13 May 1718)

— To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty
 = The Humble address of the Representatives and
 Inhabitants of South Carolina
 Most Gracious Sovereigne

We y^r Majesty's most dutifull and loyall Subjects
 The Representatives and Inhabitants of y^r province of South
 Carolina in America out of the extreme grief We are
 under to see our Country Still harassed and our fellow
 Subjects dayly killed & carried away by our Savage
 Indian Enemies with the utmost Submission are oblig'd
 again to Intrude on y^r Majesties more weightly affairs
 and p^rsume once more to lay before y^r Majesty the
 Estate of this y^r afflicted Colony.

In our last humble Address to y^r Majestie We
 took the Liberty to Inform y^r Majestie of the deplorable
 bircumstances We then labour'd under without any probability
 of seeing an End to our Calamities Our Troubles (instead of
 coming to a period) dayly Encrease upon us and now we
 see ourselves reduced by these our Misfortunes to such a
 dismall Extremity that nothing but y^r Majesties Royall
 and most gracious protection (under God) can preserve us from
 Ruin

Our

Our Indians continue committing so many Hostilities and Infest our Settlements and Plantations to such a Degree that not only those Estates which were deserted at the breaking out of the War cannot be resettled but others are likewise daily thrown up to the Mercy of the Enemy to the Ruin and Impoverishment of Severall Numerous Families.

We further take the Liberty to Inform y^r Majesty that notwithstanding all these our Miseries the Lords Proprietors of this Province instead of using any Endeavours for our Relief and Assistance are pleased to term all our Endeavours to procure y^r Majesties Royall Protection the business of a Faction and partly we most humbly assure your Majesty that tis so far from anything of that Nature that all the Inhabitants of this Province (in Generall) are not only convinced that no human power but that of y^r Majestie can protect them but earnestly and fervently desire that this once flourishing Province may be added to those already under your happy protection.

We have in our former Addresses to y^r Majestie laid before you the State of this Colony so shall not presume to further tire your Majesties Royall patience We fear we continue to be too Importunate to your Majesty
but

but the End and Design of this Loyall Address being
no less than that of saving our selves and Estates
from Ruin We humbly hope that y^e Majesty out of
y^e wanted goodness will be pleas'd to pardon us for
the same

We Wish your Majesty a long and happy Reigne
and that there may never be wanting one of y^e
Royall Line to fill y^e Brittish Throne

Signd by the Assembly and five

Recd } 13th May 1718
Read }

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2 154.

(14th May 1715)

At the Court at Kensington the 14th day
of May 1715

Present

The Kings Most Excell^t Majesty in Council

Upon reading this day at the Board a Representation
from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations
Dated the 1st instant in the words following (viz^t)

"Having received from the Commiss^{rs} of Your Majestys
Customs the Extract of a Letter to them from Col^l Rhett
Surveyor and Comptroller of the Customs in Carolina, dated
in December last, (a copy whereof We humbly take leave
to annex hereunto) whereby it appears that An Act was
then passed in that Province of a pernicious consequence
to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, laying a
Duty of 10 p Cent upon all Goods of British Manufactory
imported into that Province from Great Britain.

Altho We do not yet find the said Law has
hitherto been transmitted to the^r Lords Proprietors for their
Approbation, yet, considering the ill consequence of such
An Act and that it is of force till repeal^d We
thought it necessary to have the Opinion of Your Majestys
Sollicitor Generall in relation to the said Act, upon the
Information

Information given in the aforementioned Extract of the
 Letter from Carolina, who has thereupon reported, That
 the said Law not being consonant to reason nor agree-
 able to the Laws of Britain he apprehends the Power
 of making Laws by the Charter to the Prop^r is in this
 Instance exceeded; Agreeable to this likewise was the
 Opinion of S^r Edward Northy and S^r Simon Harcourt in
 1706, at that time Attorney and Solicitor General, upon
 two Acts then pass'd in Carolina, who reported, That
 the said Laws not being consonant to reason, & repugnant
 to the Laws of England were not warranted by the
 Charter, and therefore did not bind or oblige the
 Inhabitants of that Colony, and that her then Majesty
 might lawfully declare those Laws as to the matters
 therein contain'd to be null and void which was
 accordingly done by order of Council the 10th of June 1706.

Considering therefore that this Law is in force
 till it shall be repeal'd, He most humbly offers that
 Your Majesty's Pleasure be Signified to the Lords Proprietors
 of Carolina, that they immediately send over to that
 Province their Disallowance of the Same, with Directions
 to their Governor there, never to give his Assent to
 any Law of the like Nature for the future.

Which is ^{most} humbly Submitted
 Whitehall

Whitehall

Holderness

J. Pelham

May the 1st 1718.

J. Chetwynd

D. Pulteney

P. Dominique

M. Bladen

His Majesty taking the same into consideration, together with the ill consequences of the said Act if continued in force, Is pleased to approve of the 1st Representation, and with the Advice of His Privy Council to Declare the said Act, Laying a Duty of ten pounds p Cent upon all Goods of British Manufactory imported into that Province from Great Britain, and all the matters therein contained, to be Null and Void: And also to Order that the Proprietors & the Assembly of that Province Do, and they are hereby strictly enjoined and required not to Permit the said Law or any part of it, to be hence forward put in Execution, but that they do forthwith Declare the same to be Null and Void to all intents and purposes, as they will answer the contrary, And likewise that the said Proprietors Do Reprimand their Governour for having given his Assent to so illegall an Act And that they do give strict Orders to the Governors of that Province, for the time being, not to pass any Law of the like Nature, for the future, the same not being consonant to reason but Repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain and no ways warranted by the Charter Granted to the Proprietors

Recd & 20th June 1718
Read

A True Copy Robert Hales

B. P. R. C. Prop^r B. I. Vol II 2 157

(18th June 1718)

The unspeakable calamity this Poor Province suffers from Tyrants Obliges me to inform Y^r Lordships of it in Order that his Majestie may know it & be induced to Afford us the Assistance of a Frigate or two to cruise hereabouts upon them for we are continually Alarmed & our Ships taken to the utter ruin of our Trade; twice since my coming here in 9 Months time they have lain off of our Bays taking & Plundering all Ships that either goe out or come in to this Port, about 14 Days ago 11 Sail of them Appeared in Sight of the Town took our Pilot Boat & afterwards 8 or 9 Sail wth severall of the best Inhabitants of this Place on board and then sent me word if I did not immediately send them a Chest of Medicines they would put every Prisoner to Death which for there Sakes being complied with After Plundering them of all they had were sent a Shore almost Naked;

This Company is Comanded by One Teach alias Blackbeard has a Ship of 40 or 50 Guns under him and 3 Sloops Tenders besides & are in all above 400 Men;

I dont perceive His Majesties Gracious Proclamacion of Pardon works any good effect upon them, some few
Indeed

indeed Surrender & take a Certificate of there so doing
 & then Severall of them return to the Sport again;
 Notwithstanding there has for this 3 Months last past
 been a Man of War Capt. Perce Comd. at Providence Severall
 Sloopes have fittled out & Pyrating from thence during
 her being there & I am credibly informed there are above
 20 Sail now in these seas so y^t unless Ships be sent
 to cruise upon them, all the Trade of these American
 parts will be stoppt; for hardly a Ship goes to Sea but
 falls into there hands

As to the War wth the Indians I have since
 my coming made Peace with Severall Nations particularly
 the Great Nation of the Creeks who live to the South-
 ward near St. Augustin, but Treatys with them are very
 precarious, so long as the French from Mobile & Spaniards
 from St. Augustin live & have built Forts amongst them
 & doe continually by presents & furnishing them wth Arms
 & Ammunition & buying the Slaves & plunder encourage
 them to War^r upon us, this is certainly fact and I
 can have no redress altho have Severall times demand-
 ed it, Servants Slaves Robbers and Debtors frequently
 escape from hence there and when demanded can have
 no return from the Govern^r but that he will send
 to the King his Master to know his pleasure therein
 & so

& we are always kept & protected. A Sloop Arrived here
 from Providence about six Days agoe but I cant learn
 Capt Rogers Govern^r of those Islands is yet arrived there
 tis to be hoped he has Frigates with him & a good
 force of Land men otherways he will run some risque
 of being Attackt by Pyrats for it being there nest
 & rendezvous they will be unwilling to have the place
 settled; I dont Apprehend I have at present anything
 more that is materiall to Inform Yo^r Lordships of
 I am wth the greatest Submission and Respect

Yo^r Lordships

Charles Towne

Most Obliged and Devoted

South Carolina

humble Servant

June 9th 1715

Rob^t Johnson

Recd }
 Read } Aug^t 28th 1715

B. P. R. O. Prop^o B. T. Vol. 31. p. 153.

[20th June 1718]

To Cha: Carkesse Esq:

Sir,

The Lords Com^{rs} for Trade & Plantations having upon your letter to me of 20th March last made a rep^o to His Majesty of the matter therein contained, and having received His Majesty's Order in Council thereupon: I am commanded to send you a copy of the said Order dated 14th last month for the information of the Hon^{ble} the Com^{rs} of His Majesty's Customs.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

W^m Popple.

Whitehall
June 20th 1718 }

B.P.R.O. A+N.S. Vol. 621

At the Court at Kensington the 1st July
1718

Present

The Kings Most Excell^t Mats in Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report
from the Lords Commiss^{rs} of Trade on a Memoriall
of the Lords Propriet^{rs} of Carolina; Relating to the
proposalls of ^{see} St Robert Montgomery to carry over
at his own Expence severall Familys for settling
the most Southern part of Carolina beyond the Savana
River on Condition the Same be Erected into a
New & distinct Government and that He be made
Govern^r thereof, during Life: It is Ordered by His
Majesty in Council that the said Report Be, and
it is hereby referred to the Right Honour^{ble} the Lords
of the Committee of His Maj^{ty} Privy Council to Con-
sider the Same, and Report their Opinion there-
upon to His Majesty at this Board

9 April 1718

Edward Southwell

A Copy of this Order in Council
in Prop^r B.T. Vol. 10. 2. 156. is endorsed
"Rec^d & Read 24 July 1718."

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol. 31 p. 1115.

[9th April 1718]

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty
May it please your Majesty

In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council of 9th Feb^y 1717/18, We have considered the Memorial of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to your Majesty setting forth that Sir Robt Montgomery had proposed to them, to carry over at his own expence several families for the settling the most Southern part of Carolina beyond the Savauna river, which would be a Barrier to the rest of y^e Plantations on that side on condition that his proposed Settlement be erected into a new and distinct Government and he made Governor thereof during life; Whereupon the Lords Proprietors pray, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to confirm Sir Robt Montgomery in that Government as is desired.

We have discoursed with Sir Robert Montgomery on this subject & have seen a Lease & Release from the sd^d Lords Proprietors to Sir Robert of the lands described in his memorial

Memorial, which lease & Release we referred
to Sir Edward Northey at that time your Majesty's
Attorney General, for his opinion thereupon
& he has reported to us, That he did not
see any thing in the sd lease and Release
that might be prejudicial to the right of the
Crown, if your Majesty shall think fit to approve
of a Gov^t for life. But that he is very doubt-
ful, whether the power of Govern^t granted
to the Proprietors of Carolina for the Govern^t
thereof can be divided, as proposed by the
Release, much more whether the present
Lords Proprietors alone can exempt the new
intended Province from being liable to y^e
present laws of South Carolina, which were
made for the whole Province, & whether
the erecting new Proprietary Govern^{ts} will
be for the publick benefit." Upon which
we take leave to represent to your Majesty,
That we do believe the proposed settlement
would be of advantage to Carolina and
might defend y^e Plantat^{ns} on that Continent
against the incursions of the Indians.
But as we find great inconveniences
have

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have arisen & daily do arise from the
Proprietary and Charter Governm^{ts} in
America, and particularly in that, several
of them are not obliged to lay their Laws
before your Majesty for your Royal Appro-
bation or Disallowance by which means
several Laws have been made in Proprietary
Governm^{ts} prejudicial to the trading interest
of this Kingdom, and of the other Plantations
under your Majesty's immediate Gov^t We would
humbly propose that the Lords Proprietors
of Carolina should surrender their Powers
of Gov^t to your Maj^{ty} in the places intend-
ed to be erected into a new Province, reser-
ving to themselves y^e property of the lands
there only. And then your Maj^{ty} may
constitute such a form of Governm^t there,
as to your great wisdom shall seem
most convenient and appoint the said Sir
Robt Montgomery to be Gov^t thereof during
good behavior, he being a person of a very
fair character, well affected to your Majesty's
Gov^t and as we are informed every way
qualify'd for such an undertaking.

All

all which is most humbly submitted.

Cha: Cooke

P. Dominique

D. Pulteney

M. Bladen

Whitehall
april 9th 1718 }

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop^d B. I. Vol. 5 p 115

22 July 1718

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine & the rest of the true &
Absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America
To the Governor & Council of
South Carolina for the time being

His Majesty having been pleased by his Order in Council bearing date the 14th of May 1718 to signify his Royal pleasure to us the Lord Palatine & the rest of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of South Carolina that we should forthwith repeal An Act lately pass'd in that Province of pernicious Consequence to Trade & repugnant to the Laws and Customs of Great Britain, wherein a Duty is laid of ten pounds £10 upon all Goods of British Manufactory imported into that Province from Great Britain We therefore the Lord Palatine & the rest of the True and Absolute Lords Proprietors of Carolina, in obedience to his Majesty's commands do repeal the said Act & We hereby declare the said Act laying a duty of ten pounds £10 upon all Goods of British Manufactory imported into that Province from Great Britain & all matters therein contained to be null & void to all intents & purposes whatsoever.

We having also taken into our Consideration An Act Entituled An Act declaring the Right of the House of Commons for the time being to nominate the publick Receiver &c^a & finding the said Act to be inconsistent with the safety welfare & good governm^t of the Province of South Carolina and inconsistent with & contrary to the Usage and Custom

1 of 24
Custom of Great Britain do declare the said Act. Entituled an Act
declaring the Right of the House of Commons for the time being to nomi-
nate the Publick Receiver &c^a & every Clause matter & thing therein con-
tain'd to be Null & void to all Intents & purposes whatsoever

We likewise having read & consider'd two Acts of Assembly
the one Entituled An Act to keep inviolate & preserve the freedom of Elec-
tions & appoint who shall be deem'd & adjudg'd capable of choosing & being
chosen Members of the Commons House of Assembly The other Entituled
An Additional & explanatory Act to the foregoing Act and finding the
said two Acts tend to the entire alteration & Subversion of the Consti-
tution of the province of South Carolina and are contrary to the Law &
Customs of Parliament in Great Britain We therefore do declare the said
two last mention'd Acts to be Null & void & the said two Acts & every Clause
Matter & thing therein contain'd whatsoever are hereby repeal'd

We have read also two other Acts of Assembly the Titles of which
are. An Act to appropriate the Yamasee Lands to the use of such per-
sons as shall come into & settle themselves in this province & to such
other persons qualify'd as therein mention'd. & An Act to grant several
privileges, Exemptions and Encouragements to such of His. Majestys
protestant Subjects as are desirous to come into & settle in this prov-
ince which two Acts bear an Encroachment upon the property of us
the Lords proprietors & tend only to the disparat of our Estates to which
the Assembly can pretend no manner of Right. We therefore do declare
the said two Acts to be Null & void and we do hereby repeal annul &
make

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make void the said two Acts & every matter or thing therein contain'd
to all Intents & purposes whatsoever

We having received a petition from M^r Joseph Boon
M^r Stephen Godin M^r Sam^l Barons & many other merchants of Lon-
don complaining of the Indian Trade Act as a Monoply viz^t the
carrying on a Trade by a company exclusive of all others and his
Majesty having been graciously pleas'd upon application made to
him by the Merchants of London to repeal the Law made in Virginia
to the same effect We the Lord Palatin & the rest of the Lords proprietors
of the province of South Carolina do think it proper to repeal & make
void the said Indian Trade Act & it is hereby repeal'd annull'd & made
void to all Intents and purposes whatsoever Given under Our hands
& the Great Seal of the province of Carolina this 22^d day of July
Anno dom 1718



Carteret Palatin

Ja: Berke for R. of Beaufort

Julwar Skipwith for L^d Craven

Maurice Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

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B P R O Carolina prop^d B D Vol 5 p p 118-120

22 July 1718

Letter to the Gov^t & Council
of South Carolina
Gentlemen

We have read your public letter to us & have according
to your desire herewith sent you the resolution of our Board held the
3rd March 1713₁₆ relating to the proportioning of the Lands call'd the
Yamacoe Settlement w^{ch} we require you strictly to comply with & not
to depart from that Order upon any pretence whatsoever

We return you our thanks for the care you have taken
in relation to the coin for as very great Inconveniences & Confusion
must arise from the different Rates that the same Species of Coin did
pass in His Majestys several Colonies & plantations so that being once
duly regulated & ascertain'd it must not only be beneficial to the Trade
of your province but tend to the Advantage of the Commerce of His
Majestys Subjects in all the plantations in America We therefore
recommend it to your further care and consideration & that you would
observe the pains & penalties the persons are liable to who break the
Regulations made by the Act of the sixth of Queen Anne

You cant but be sensible how necessary it will be to your
own future security that the Arms & Ammunition which were lately
sent over for the use of the publick be not embezzled or apply'd to other
uses than they were at first design'd for We therefore earnestly desire
you to

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You to send us a more particular account of them by your next letter to us

We have received another letter from you dated Dec^r 4th 1717 wherein you give us an account of an Act of assembly whereby the Lower House pretend a Right to keep the Gunpowder & magazines of the Province which in Effect is taking the Military power out of the hands of the Government

We have therefore repeal'd & made void that some other Acts of Assemblies the several Repeals whereof we have herewith sent you & upon the receipt of this Letter we think it proper for you to dissolve the present Assembly & that you forthwith call another Assembly according to the Ancient Usage & Custom of the province

As to what you write concerning an Act for the better keeping & preserving the publick Arms of the province we do not perfectly understand what you mean by that paragraph & desire that Clause & the Custom there mention'd to be claim'd by the lower House of Assembly may be more particularly explain'd

We are very well pleas'd to find by the Behaviour of the House of Assembly that the affairs of the province are such as do not require our Bounty or assistance & since what we have offer'd has not been accepted by the Assembly we will give orders that our donative shall be apply'd to such publick uses as we upon further Consideration shall think most proper & convenient

We do not find upon Enquiry that any Salaries have

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have been granted or allowed to such Gentlemen who are in the Council
in any of His Majestys Colonies in America And our Revenue at present
being so very uncertain (nor can it as we conceive without a Rent Roll be
reduced to any Certainty and regularly collected) We think it very improper
to lay any further or greater Charge upon it. But if you Gentlemen & the
Assembly could find out any means whereby the Charge of the Govern^t
as in other His Majestys Colonies might be supported & the Attendance &
Expences of the Council & Assembly might be made more easy to them. we
should readily give Encouragem^t to & comply with such directions

We have according to your Request agreed that an order be
prepared & sent to Col^o Rhett Our Receiver to pay M^r Secretary Hart the
sum of One hundred pounds Carolina Money for the furnishing him with
Books and other necessaries for his Office. We are

Gentlemen

Your very loving friends

Carteret Natatan

Jas. Berke for Des Beaufort

Julian Skipwith for L^d Craven

Maurice Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

St James's July 4^e 22^d

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B. P. R. O. Carolina prop.^d B. 2. vol 5 p. 1114

22 July 1718

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin & the rest of the true &
Absolute Lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in America
To Col^o William Rhett
Receiver Gene^l of South Carolina

You are hereby authoriz^d and required to pay unto M^r Charles
Hatt, Secretary of our province of South Carolina the sum of One hundred
pounds Carolina Money. for the furnishing with Books & other necessaries
for his Office & for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given
at S^t James's under our Hands and Seals the 22^d of July Anno Dom
1718.

Carteret Palatin (Ls)

Ja. Bexte for D^o Beaumont

Julian Skipwith for L^d Craven (Ls)

Maurice Ashley (Ls)

J. Colleton (Ls)

J. Danson (Ls)

B. P. R. O. Prop^{rs} B. J. Vol. 31. p. 157.

[28th August 1718]

To the R^t Honble M^r Sec^y Craggs.

Sir,

We had the honour to communicate to you some time ago such accounts as we had then received, in relation to the Pirates in the West Indies & to the State of Carolina; & having now received a letter from M^r Johnson Gov^r of that Province, dated 18 June last, giving an Account of the increase of Pirates in those seas and of the captures they daily make, we thought it proper to inclose to you a copy of the said letter, as well as of an Extract from another hand upon the same subject, that you may lay the same before His Majesty, & receive his Orders thereupon.

We are &c.

Sign'd Cha: Cooke

Jn^o Molesworth

D. Sulteney

Mart. Bladen

Whitehall

Aug: 28. 1718 }

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B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 158.

[28th August 1718]

To Josiah Burchett Esq^r

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, having received a letter from M^r Johnson Gov^r of Carolina dated 15th June last, giving an account of the increase of Pirates in those seas. I am commanded to send you an Extract thereof, for y^e information of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

W^m Popple.

Whitehall
aug^t 28th 1718 }

B. P. R. O. A + N. S. Vol. 621.

(2 Sept. 1718 ?)

To The Kings most Excellent Majesty
The Humble Petition of St Robert Mountgomery
Baronet,

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That the Petitioner, being duly Entitled
by the Lords Proprietors of your Majesty's Province of Car-
olina in America to a Tract of Land, within their
Limits, to the Southward, near the Spanish Part of
Florida, to which Tract they have given the name
of Azilia, He the said Petitioner, does design to
transport, & settle, there, a considerable Body of
your Majesty's Subjects: Which Design has already
been approv'd in a Report, on that occasion made
to your Majesty, by your Board of Commissioners
for Trade, & Plantations, as what may cause Increase
of Navigation, and become a strength to All your
Majesty's Colonies, on the Northern Continent of America:
and most especially, to Carolina, much oppress'd
& weaken'd by an Indian War:

But, by reason of such war, the Petitioner
having found it necessary to be at an Expence,
beyond His Expectation, Does most Humbly Presume
to

to Represent to your Majesty, That it appears, on Record, that, when Virginia was first Planted, by the English, & oppress'd by Savage Enemies, as Carolina is at present, Your Majesty's Predecessor, King James the First of Happy memory, then Reigning, Did in the year 1612, out of his Royal Bounty, & a Princely Regard to the welfare of his subjects, grant Licence for a Lottery, in aid of the said Settlement, to be Publickly drawn, in the City of London: the Profits of which Lottery were to be Apply'd, by the Grantees, for Support of the, then new, Plantation of Virginia.

Encouraged by this Precedent, & Humbly conceiving that the Act concerning Lotteries, as it was made by an English Parliament, long before the Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, does not extend to your Majesty's Dominion of North Britain; the Petitioner therefore most Humbly Prays Your Majesty.

That your Majesty, taking into your Royal Consideration, the general usefullness of the Petitioner's Design, will be graciously pleas'd to Grant to him the said Petitioner, & his assigns, your Royal Licence for Proposing, Establishing, & causing to be drawn (within Twelve months from, & after the Date of the said Licence) a Lottery in your Majesty city of Edinburgh

-borough, or in any of the Royal Boroughs of North Britain, to be drawn openly, & in the usual, & most Publick manner, with, & under the Inspection of the Magistrates of that City, or Borough, wherein it shall be drawn, who shall be satisfied for their care, Trouble, & Inspection, by the Petitioner, or his Assigns, as may be agreed betwixt them, And that the Petitioner or his Assigns, may cause to be prepared & delivered out, by some Bank, or Society, of sufficient Credit, One Hundred Thousand Tickets, at the Rate, or Price, of forty shillings per Ticket, the money to be kept in trust, by the said Bank, or Society, & paid out on demand, to the fortunate, that is to say, to those whose Tickets, in the chance of Drawing, shall Intitle them to Prizes, the Highest Prize being Ten thousand Pounds, & the rest at the discretion of the Petitioner, or his Assigns, Provided always that the General Proportion of Blankets to Prizes shall not be more then four to one, and that the Amount of Prizes in the whole, shall be Equal to the full Sum, which shall arise by the sale of the said Tickets, at the said rate of fourtie shillings for Each: Only a Deduction shall be made, of a sum, not exceeding fifteen per cent, on every of the said Payments of Prizes, which sum, so Deducted, shall be payd, & allowd to the Petitioner, or his Assigns, to be applyd in discharge of Expenses, & Supporting the Settlement above mentioned. And your Majesties Petitioner shall most Humbly Pray as in Duty Bound.

Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly in the Sheriff-
dom of Air in North Britain Baronet maketh
Oath That (Whereas this Deponent is duly intituled,
by the Proprietors of his Majestys Province of Carolina
in America, to a Tract of Land, within their Limits
to the Southward, near the Spanish part of Florida,
to which Tract of Land, They have given the Name
of Azilia, And whereas the better to enable this De-
ponent to transport and settle, on the said Tract
of Land, a considerable body of his Majestys Subjects
This Deponent hath petitioned his Majesty for
Lycence for a Lottery to be drawn in the City of
Edinburgh) He this Deponent doth really & bona-
fide design to make such Transportation and
Settlement as aforesaid.

Rob^t Mountgomery

jur Secundo die Septembr.

Anno Domini 1718 coram

Will Rogers.

Whitehall Augt 23. 1718.

His Maj^{ty} is Graciously pleased to refer this Petition to his
Attorney Gen^l to consider thereof and Report his Opinion what his
Maj^{ty} may fitly do therein whereupon his Maj^{ty} will declare his
further Pleasure.

Roxburghe.

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B P R O. Carolina prop^d B. 2. vol 5. pp 121+122.

14 Sept. 1718

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatine & the rest of the hie
& Absolute Lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in
America

To Robert Johnson Esq Gov^r & to the
Council of our said Province Seeking

Whereas by our Instructions to you our Governor dated the 30th
of August 1717 we strictly enjoined you to reduce that paper Credit which was
pretended to be established amongst you by your Bank Act. to which Act we
always shew'd our Dissent & Dislike and directed you to put in Execution the
Act of the 6th of the late Queen, for ascertaining Foreign Coin in the plantations
And we have been inform'd that in pursuance to our Instructions you have
us'd your Endeavours to put the aforesaid Act of the Queen in Execution
& have also pass'd lately an Act of Assembly call'd the Tax Act, whereby
many if not most of the said Bills of Credit are or will be sunk & paid off.

But we received a petition from the London Merchants at our
last Board wherein they set forth that they were inform'd. that an Intention
or design was on foot to elude your late Act of Assembly call'd the Tax Act
in breach of publick Faith, or to stamp more Bills of Credit, they humbly
pray that no more Bills of Credit should be allow'd of by Us the pro-
prietors & that we would not suffer the said Act of Assembly so lately
pass'd (pursuant to the Instructions given to our Gov^r) to be any way
eluded or evaded

We

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We therefore having taken the petition of the said merchants into our serious Consideration & reflecting on the many Inconveniences that must ensue if either of the Merchants Suggestions should take effect

We therefore the Lords proprietors do strictly enjoin & command you our Governor and said Council not to give your Consent to any Act of Assembly to be hereafter pass'd or that may alter or any way evade the said Tax Act for the lessning the Bills of Credit & that you do not consent to the making or stamping any new Bills of Credit for the future until our pleasure be first made known to you upon that Account

We having also received further Information of a design in the Assembly to set a price upon the Country Commodities and to make such Commodities at such price be a good Tender in Law in discharge of all debts We do also enjoin & command you our Gov^r and Council not to consent to any such Law without first sending to Us & laying the Copy of such Bill before Us for our Consent & approbation. So We bid you heartily farewell & are

Your very loving friends

Carteret. R. (LS)

Ja. Berke for D. of B. (LS)

Julwar Skipwith for L^d C. (LS)

. W. Ashley (LS)

J. Colleton (LS)

J. Danson (LS)

St. James's

Sep^r 4th 1718

B. P. R. O. Carolina prop^d B. 2 vol 5 p. 123

12 Sept 1718

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Captain & the rest of the true &
absolute Lords proprietors of Carolina in America

To Our Surveyor General

M^r Francis Yonge

You were by your Instructions, deliver'd to you with our Com-
mission to be our Surveyor Gen^l directed as all your predecessors have
have been, to make Entries & keep a true Record of all Lands which you should
admeasure & set out to any person whatsoever, & you were desir'd to transmit
to us particular Accounts of all the Lands that have been taken up before
your Enting upon your Office, as also what you admeasure'd & set out since
the date of Your Commission. We take this opportunity of putting you in
mind of this part of your duty & desire you to send us such Accounts as
by your Instructions you are directed by the first opportunity.

Carteret. R

Ja. Berke for S. of B

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

St James's

Sep^r 12th 1718

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B P R O Carolina Prop^t B. 2 Vol 5 p p 124 + 125

12 Sept. 1718

Letter to the Governor &
Council of S. Carolina
Gentlemen

Whereas it was agreed at our Board formerly that in Consideration of the many and great abuses that were constantly committed by the exorbitant Grants of Land that were made in our province of South Carolina far exceeding and Contrary to our Commissions and Instructions to our Gov^r and Officers no more Land should be sold from thenceforth except what should be sold by our selves at our Board: And whereas we have at the Instance and Request of several of the Inhabitants of our province consented to suspend that our Order and Resolution & have since permitted our Agents to sell our Land to purchasers as formerly yet we perceive that the abuses abovemention'd are rather increas'd since our late Indulgence Conveyances & Disposals of our Land having been endeavour'd to be made without our Knowledge or Consent. And that all Grants of Land heretofore made in our province are in such a disorderly and Confus'd condition that no regular account can be given of the same nor can any Estimate or calculation of the Rents or Reservations made to us by reason of such Grants be any ways made up or transmitted to us for preventing therefore such enormous practices & abuses for the future We have resolved and we do hereby strictly charge and command You our Gov^r and Council that you do not consent permit or suffer any more of our Land to be admeasur'd

admeasur'd & set out to any person whatsoever without our consent and
 Approbation be first obtained upon that Acco! So we bid you heartily
 farewell and are

Your very loving Friends

Carteret P

Ja: Berne for D of B

Dulwar Skipwith for L^d C

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

St James's

Sep^r 4^e 12th 1718

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B P R O Carolina prop^d B D Vol 5 p p 125 & 126

12 Sept 1718

To M^r Secretary Hart

Sir

You were by your Commission from us authoriz'd & directed to receive from the Surveyor General all Certificates of Land by him survey'd pursuant to the Warr^t to him directed & you were therein authoriz'd to draw up all the Conveyances of Land & when such Conveyances were executed you were by your Commission directed to enroll them.

In your Instructions you were to Register all Warrants to the Surveyor General for selling out Land to such person who shall come into your Province to plant & the Surveyor Gen^l Return &c

And in another Article of your Instructions you were directed to transmit to us yearly a true account of all our Rents & the arrears of the same. What Land in what County to whom & for what sold

Tho' you have not been so regular in obeying our Instructions & Orders as you ought to have been, nor have you transmitted to us yearly as the duty of your Office requir'd you, an account of our Chief, yet we doubt not but that all the Conveyances that have been made of Land have been constantly enroll'd in your Office & the Warr^t & the Returns thereof have been duly register'd by which means you may with ease send us an Exact and just Acco^t of what Lands have been convey'd & granted away to any person whatsoever with the Conditions & Reservations therein contained & the Counties wherein such Land lies since you have executed the Office of our Secretary We hereby therefore strictly require you forthwith to send us such An Acco^t together with a transcript of what Lands &c have been heretofore

heretofore register'd & enter'd at your office at any time before you executed that
 Employment So we bid you heartily farewell & are

Your very loving Friends

Carteret fl

Ja. Burke for D of B

Dulwar Shipworth for L^d C.

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Hanson

St James's

Sept 12th 1718.

B P R O Carolina Prop^y B D Vol 5 p 127

12 Sept 1718

The Sec^y L^{te} to Col^o Rhel.

Sir

Having informed the Lords of a Clause in your Letter to me after your safe Arrival in Carolina wherein you signify your desire to the Lords Proprietors, and in order thereunto, you had at last, tho' with some difficulty & Charge procured a Copy of the Assessors Lists (and Counties they reside in) of Lands with the Persons Names and Quantity of Lands they hold by which means you thought you should be the better enabled to Charge the Lords Tenants with their several and Respective Rents & to send them, tho' perhaps not an exact yet a better rent roll than you have been hitherto able to procure. The Lords therefore upon this Account have commanded me to return you their Thanks & to desire you to make up a Rent Roll according to the Assessors Lists of Lands in Your Hands, as soon as you can and to transmit the same to them by the first Opportunity

I am

Sir

Your friend and Servant

R. Shelton

St. James

Sep^r 12th 1718

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B. P. R. O. Prop^s B. I. Vol 10 2174

Charles Town South Carolina

October the 21st 1710

May it Please your Lordships

Wee take leave to Acquaint your Lord^{ships} that lately two Private Vessells commanded by one Vane, lay of the Barr of this Harbour, as they have often done and took a Ship from Guinea with Negroes, and two Sloops bound in, and the next Day Attackt four Ships outward Bound, but what Success he had with them Wee could not be Inform'd however their Insults, and Receiving Advice that Wee might expect the same Usage from an other, who was bartering and Refitting in Cape Fear River, Obliged the Govern^r (this very unable both for want of Men and Money) to fitt out a Force to go and Attack them, and accordingly two Sloops, One commanded by Capt^r Masters & the other by Capt^r Hall with about One hundred & thirty Men were gott Ready with all the Dispatch Wee cou'd. and Coll^l William Rhett commanded the whole who sail'd Southward first in Search of Vane but not being Able to Meet with, or gain intelligence of him, he Steered for Cape Fear River, in which he found a Sloop of Eight Gunns and fifty Men, commanded by Maj^r Hede Bonnett
and

and two Prizes Sloops belonging to New England. On seeing our Vessells enter the River, they endeavoured to gett out, and in the chase, all the three Sloops ran aground on some shoals. But that commanded by Capt: Masters, in which Coll: Rhett was lay within Musket shot of the Pirate, and the Water falling away (it being Ebb) She Heald towards him, which Exposed our Men very much to their Fire. for near Six Hours, during w^{ch} time they were Engaged very warmly untill the Water Rising sett our Sloop afloat, about an Hour before the Pirate, when Coll: Rhett making the Signall, & they prepared to Board him, which the Pirate seeing sent a White Flag, and after some short time, Surrend-
-ed, on Coll: Rhett's Promising he would interceed for Mercy. Wee had Killed on Board Coll: Rhett's Eight Men, and fourteen Wounded, of which four are since Dead, and on Board Capt: Hall, Two Killed and Six Wounded, The said Pirates are now Prisoners here, and Wee are preparing for their Tryall.

This Undertaking, besides that it has been a Considerable Expence to us, Will (Wee Apprehend) very much Innotate the Pirates who Infest this Coast in great Numbers.

Wee become therefore humble Sutors to Your
Lordships

Lordships, that you will be Pleased to lay before his
Maj^{ty} the great Danger: Our Trade & Colony are in
from them, They having at some times Blocked up
Our Harbour for Eight or Ten Days together, and
taken all that have come in or gone out, and Plun-
dered them, where they have not thought the Bessells
fitt for their Purpose.

In procuring a Bessell it will be of the
greatest Service to the Trade not only of this Colony,
but of all these parts, and extremely Oblige

My Lords

Y^r Lordships

most Obedient & most

Humble Servants

Rob^t Johnson

A. Shene

Nicholas Trull

Tho. Broughton

Chas. Hart

Thos. Yonge

Hon^{ble} Lords Com^{rs} of Trade

Recd May the 29th }
Recd June 9th } 1719

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2 172

(12th December 1710)

May it Please Y^r L^d Ships

We had the honor of laying before your L^d Ships, in Our letter of the 21th October last, the Action of taking Maj^r Stede Bonnet, & his Crew at Cape Fear, by Coll^r William Rhett, We then Informed Y^r L^d Ships of the Apprehensions, We lay under of further Insults of those People

Those Our Apprehensions have proved too true, We having been blocked up, and several Ships taken in Sight of the Town. In so much that the Govern^r thought it proper, to press Several Ships & vessells, and fitt them out, at a very great Expence to our Province to Remove them, & went himself in person and took a Ship, and a Sloop, after having killed, twenty Six Men, among which was One Worley the Commander

We hope this may convince Y^r L^d Ships of the Reasonableness of our Request, that a Ship of War, may be sent to Our Assistance, and Protection, without which Our Trade must be inevitably Ruined, which We are the more perswaded, Y^r L^d Ships will endeavour to Prevent By Your solicitations to His Majesty when
You

You shall be pleased to consider the Usefulness of our
 Colony, and that Nevertheless we the last Year Shipped
 off thirty two thousand Barrels of Tar twenty thousand
 Six hundred forty & three Barrels of Pitch & four
 hundred seventy & three Barrels of Turpentine, all
 Stores very usefull, for His Majestys Navy we are.

My Lords

So Carolina 12th December 1718

Yr. L^{ts} Ships most Obedient

Humble Servts

Rob^o Johnson

A. Skene

Nicholas Trott

The Broughtons

Charles Hart

Fra. Yonge

Recd 24th Feb^r 1719

Read 3rd April 1719

B P R O Carolina prop^d B I let 5 p 131

31 December 1718

To the Gov^r of South Carolina

Sir

The Lords proprietors having receiv'd a Letter from M^r Craggs Secretary of State signifying his Majestys Pleasure, that they should transmit the enclosed Declarations of War with Spain to you their Gov^r of South Carolina & likewise to give you Instructions to use your utmost Endeavours to prevent any Stores or Ammunition of any kind from being carry'd thither. My Lord Carteret & others of the Lords Proprietors being out of Town. I thought fit to send you this my self that the Kings commands might be immediately and punctually obey'd, and to desire that the inclos'd Declarations may be made publick throughout all parts of your Government.

I am

Sir

Your most humble and obedient Serv^t

R. Shelton

A James
Dec^r 31st 1718

B. P. R. O. Journals B. 2 vol 27 *for the Year 1718*

Whitehall 25 March 1718

At a Meeting of His Majestys Comm^{rs} for Trade and Plantations

Present

Earl of Holderness Sir Chas. Cooke

M^r. Chetwynd M^r. Pelham

M^r. Stutton

Carolina A Letter from M^r. ~~Curtis~~ Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs dated the 20th Instant, with an Extract of a Letter from Carolina relating to an Act passed in that Province by which a Duty of 10 Pence is laid on the manufactures of Great Britain was read as likewise the said extract. Whereupon Directions were given for preparing a Letter to M^r. Solicitor General on that Subject.

4 April 1718

Carolina M^r. Attorney Generals Report upon the Letter writ him the 10th of last month relating to the Lease & Release from y^e Lords Proprietors of Carolina to S^r. Robt. Montgomery of a certain tract of Land in the South part of the said Province & about erecting the same into an Independent Government was read & And their Lordships gave directions for preparing the Draught of a Representation upon S^r. Robt. Montgomerys Memorial & other papers on that Subject.

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8 April 1718

W^r Solicitor Generals Report in answer to the Letter writ him the 26th of last month upon one from Col^o Rhet. relating to a duty laid in Carolina on British Commodities was read. Whereupon ordered that W^r Shelton Secretary to the Lords Proprietors of that Province be acquainted that the Board desire to speak with him next Tuesday come sevennight

30 April 1718

Carolina Two letters from W^r Shelton Secretary to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina dated the 24th + 25th Instant relating to the Indian War there + an Act of that Province whereby a duty of 10th Cent is laid on British Goods were read and Directions given for preparing a Draught of a Representation to his Majesty relating to the said Act

6 May 1718

Carolina W^r Doorn Agent for Carolina attending presented to the Board a copy of a letter he had received from that province by order of the Assembly there, dated the 8th of March last, relating to their miserable Condition + Apprehensions from the Indians which was read. And W^r Doorn was desired to prepare + bring to the Board as soon as he could a Memorial of what Informations he has concerning the condition of the said Province w^{ch} he accordingly promised

13 May 1718

Carolina W. Boon Agent for South Carolina attending presented to their Lordships a Memorial as likewise a Copy of a Letter from that Province dated the 8th of March last & of an Address from the Assembly there to His Majesty all relating to the miserable condition of His Majesty's Subjects in those parts on account of the Indian War which Memorial was read & Mr Boon at the same time acquainted their Lordships that he had presented the Original Address whereof the Abovementioned is a Copy to Mr Secretary Craggs to be laid before His Majesty

20 June 1718

Carolina The Copy of an Order of Council of the 11th upon the Representation of this Board dated the 1st of May 1718 relating to an Act passed in Carolina whereby a Duty is laid on all British Manufactures imported there was read Whereupon their Lordships gave directions for sending to Mr Car Kesse a Copy of the said Order for the Information of the Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs

28 August 1718

Carolina A Letter from M^r Johnson Governor of South Carolina to the Board dated the 18th of June last giving an account of the Increase of pirates in those seas and of the captures they daily made was read, as were also at the same time Extracts from several Letters from Carolina relating to an Act, increasing the duty on Goods imported, to the pirates & to the ill state of that Province. Whereupon a Letter for enclosing to M^r Secretary Craggs a copy of M^r Johnson's said Letter as also part of the abovementioned Extract of Letters from Carolina was immediately drawn up and signed

Ordered that a copy of that part of M^r Johnson's aforesaid Letter relating to pirates in those seas be sent to M^r Burchet for the Information of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

17th

B P R O Carolina prop^d B I vol 5 p. 132 to 134

27 Feb^y 1719

• Repeal of sev^l Laws

To the Governor Council and General Assembly
of South Carolina

Gentlemen

We having received this day at our Board two several Addresses from the London Merchants relating to two Acts of Assembly that have been twelve months since passed in your Province of South Carolina (of which to our great Surprise we have as yet received no Account from you) and after we had heard the Merchants on both sides we came to these Resolutions viz^t That his Majesty has been pleased to issue out his Orders to all the Governors in America not to pass any Act of Assembly concerning the Trade or Shipping of this Kingdom till his Royal pleasure on that account is known. So we think it proper we do hereby strictly command & require You our Governor & Council of South Carolina for the future not to pass any Act of Assembly which may anyways affect the Trade or Shipping of this Kingdom without a Clause declaring the s^d Acts shall not be in force until they shall be first approved & confirmed by us the Lords Proprietors

We think it highly unreasonable and unjust that in matters relating to Trade any difference or distinction should be made between His Majestys Subjects residing in Great Britain and those that live in Our Province of South Carolina, or that any greater duties should be imposed on Ships built in Great Britain than on Ships built in Carolina. Wherefore we the Lord Staten and the rest of the Lords prop^{rs} of the

of the Province of South Carolina in America. do think it proper to repeal
and make void An Act of Assembly Entituled an additional Act to an Act
entituled An Act for laying an Impostion on Liquors Seeds & Merchandizes
1^{ca} And we do hereby declare the said Act & all matters and things therein
contained to be repealed made null & void to all Intents and purposes whatsoever.

We have received very grievous complaints from the Merchants
against an Act Entituled. A further additional Act to an Act Entituled
an Act for the better ordering and governing of Negroes and all other Slaves
1^{ca} And very great & pressing Instances have been made to Us to repeal that
Act. But upon the Report of the danger the Country might be in from the
too great number of Negro Slaves. We are unwilling to repeal the same but
we do advise you our Gov^r Council and Assembly, that if the Country at
present be in no real danger, from the great number of Negroes, that you
would Repeal the said Act, and in lieu thereof you would procure that
an Act may be passed to oblige every planter 1^{ca} to have one White man
for every Ten Negroes. Given under our hands and the Great Seal of our
Province of Carolina this 27th day of February 17th 1719

Carteret palatin
Maurice Ashley



J. Colleton
J. Danson

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BPR. O. Carolina prop^d B 2 vol 5 pp 127 to 129

12 March 1719

Letter to Col^o Johnson Governor
of South Carolina

Sir

We received Letters from you and our Council of South Carolina dated 12th Dec^r 1718 wherein you give us the good news of Col^o Rhett's taking Major Rennet & his Crew at Cape Fear & of your second successful expedition when you took Morley & Company & wherein you your Self commanded in person & had several as we are informed of the Council & other Gentlemen of the Country volunteers We can't but commend your Conduct in this Affair & Your judgment in Commanding in person which was certainly a very great Encouragement to so many volunteers We return You & the Gentlemen under your Command our thanks for this Action. And we doubt not but the whole province will gratefully acknowledge the service you have done the public in destroying so many Pirates

The Bounty Money given upon Pitch & Tar having been ill represented by the parliament by some of the East Country Merchants we can't sufficiently recommend it to you that care may be taken that what Pitch & Tar shall for the future be exported from our province may be very good & merchantable lest the Bounty Money should be lost which was given formerly upon that Acco^t

We are inform'd that several persons enter upon such of our Lands as are not yet set out. and gather up great Quantities of Light Woods
and

and cut down several Woods & do other damages upon the Land w^{ch} may be a hindrance to others who may come to settle there We therefore desire You Our Governor to use your Endeavours to prevent such practice upon our Lands for the future

We are inform'd by Merchants that several Iron Mines have been found in Our Province. We desire you to give us an Account of them and what Quantity & where they lie.

We desire you to give directions to M^r Secretary Hart that your Acts of Assembly may be constantly transmitted to us within six Months after they are pass'd for we expect your exact Compliance to the Fourth Article of Your Instructions. We wish you health and success in Your Government and are

Your very loving Friends

Carteret Malahm

Ja. Berke for D^{ts} B

M Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

St James's

March 4th 17th 1719

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop⁴ B. 2 Vol. 5 p 135

24 March 1719

To the Gov^r of South Carolina

Sir

Mr Robert Thornhill has twice attended our Board in relation to a debt that he has a legal title to from S^r Nath^l Johnson upon the account of S^r John Baudon

S^r Robert informed us that he did design to apply to the House of Commons here in order to procure a short Bill for the speedy Relief of Creditors against persons indebted in the West Indies, upon your account. which we are apprehensive may be very expensive and troublesome to you, and may reflect upon us the Proprietors. We therefore do earnestly recommend it to you, that you would accomodate this matter as soon as you can possibly, and write in such manner to S^r Robert Thornhill that the proceedings upon your account may be stop'd, and that there may be no more complaints against you upon this occasion. So we bid you heartly farewell & are

Your very loving friends

Carteret. Hatkin

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

March 24th

1719

B. P. O. Carolina Prop^d B. 2 vol 5 p 136

10th April 1719

To the Gov^t and Council of South Carolina
Gentlemen

The Rectory of Charles Town in our Province of South Carolina, having not been regularly conferred upon any person since the death of M^r Jideon Johnson and having frequently moved by the Gentlemen of the Province to send a Clergyman properly qualified for the discharge of such a Trust. We do appoint the Rev^d M^r Anthony Alsop Bachelor of Divinity to be Rector of the said Church, and we are very well assured that you will find him a person every way well qualified for that Trust. We desire you will shew him all the Favor and Kindness that he deserves both in regard to his Abilities, and to our Recommendation. Given under our Hands and the Great Seal of the Province of Carolina this 10th day of April 1719

Carteret R.

M. Ashley

(L.S.)

J. Colleton

J. Danson

B. P. R. O Journals B 2 Vol 28

Whitehall 7 April 1719

At a Meeting of His Majestys Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations
Present

Earl of Holderness	M ^r Moleworth
M ^r Chetwynd	M ^r Fulleney
M ^r Doornicke	M ^r Bladen

Carolina A Letter to M^r Burchet inclosing to him as directed the 3rd Instant a Copy of the letter from the Governor & Council of Carolina relating to the Pirates there, and the Assistance desired by that Government of a Man of War to be laid before the Lords of the Admirty. was agreed, and ordered to be sent

21st April 1719

Carolina A letter from M^r Burchett to the Secy dated yesterday signifying in answer to me writ him the 7th Instant that the Lords of the Admirty intend to send a Frigate as soon as possible to Carolina for the protection of that Coast was read Whereupon the Board agreed that y^e Governor of Carolina to be acquainted therewith in the Answer to be prepared to his Letter

Vol. 5
B P R O Carolina Prop^y B 2 p 137

17th April 1719

His Excellency John Lord Carteret, Palatin & the rest of the True & Absolute
Lords proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America

To Col^o Rhett Receiver Gen^l of South Carolina

The Rev^d M^r Alsop going for South Carolina, in order to take upon him
the care of the Parish of Charles Town in our said Province. We think it proper to
give him all the Encouragement, And do hereby command and require you to pay
unto the said M^r Anthony Alsop yearly the sum of £100 during his residence
amongst you. & that you gratify & pay him constantly for such & large Sermons
as he shall preach, according to the Custom of our Province for which said
several & respective payments, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given
under Our Hands & Seals this 17th day of April 1719

Carteret Palatin (SS)

M. Ashley (LS)

J. Colleton (LS)

J. Danson (LS)

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop^d B. J. Vol 5 p. 141

17 April 1719

To Francis Yonge Esq.

Sir

I have received your last letter bearing date the 3^d of February with the accounts of the Lands pass'd your Office since the year 1716 until the year ending 30th Dec^r 1718/19 the Lords take your Compliance with their Orders very well and after having read your account have order'd it to be further consider'd of at the next Board

With this you will receive a Warr^t to set out fifteen Baronies for the Lords, it will be agreeable to the Lords if you dispatch that as soon as you can & I will venture to promise you that you shall have an order for your Money as soon as you have finished that matter & have sent the several Draughts of the several Baronies to the Lords, pray when you send the Draughts send them by some master of a Ship to be delivered to M^r Danson or to me immediately upon his arrival The Lords say you have omitted to mention by whose Warrant the several parcels of Land were set out & the Dates of them which they desire you to send by the first opportunity

I am

Sir Your assur'd Friend & Servant

R. Shelton

17th April 1719

B. P. R. O. Carolina Orig. B. 2. Vol 5 p. 139

17 April 1719

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin & the rest of the true &
absolute Lords proprietors of the province of Carolina in America

To Francis Yonge Esq

Surveyor General of South Carolina

You are hereby ordered and commanded as soon as this M^{or} comes to
your hand to survey & set out for us our heirs and assigns upon the Yamassee
lands and as near Port Royal as you can fifteen Baronies consisting of
12000 acres each Barony. one fourth part of every Barony must front a
River, where the lands do lie & the rest in a direct line backwards as near
as may be. You are to give the names according to their several and res-
pective situations, and you are to transmit to us by the first opportunity
And for so doing This shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our
Hands & Seals this 17th day of April 1719

Carteret Palatin (LS)

M. Ashley (LS)

J. Colleton (LS)

J. Oanoon (LS)

B P R O Carolina Prop^d - vol 5 p 135

17th April 1719

His Excellency John Lord Carteret. Palatin & the rest of the true & Absolute
Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America

To Francis Yonge Esq

Surveyor General of South Carolina

Having granted to the Rev^d. M^r Anthony. Hoop and his heirs 500 acres
of Land within our Province of South Carolina. We do hereby require and command
you to cause to be admeasured and set out, for the use of the said M^r. Anthony. Hoop
and his heirs 500 Acres of Land according to the Rules and Customs of our said
Province. And you are to give directions that Grants for the same may be passed
to him and his heirs accordingly reserving the usual Quit Rents to be yearly
paid to Us our heirs and assigns for ever. And for so doing this shall be
your sufficient Warrant, Given under our Hands and Seals this 17th day of
April 1719

Carteret Palatin

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Hanson

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B P R O Prop^s B I Vol 10 2173

Admty Office this 20 April 1719

Sir

In answer to your Letter of the 7th instant which I have read to my Lords Com^{rs} of the Admty together with the Copy of one from the Governour & Council of South Carolina; which came inclosed desiring Protection from the Pyrates which infect the Coast of that Province, I am Comanded by their Lordshps to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Com^{rs} of Trade & Plantations, that they intend to send a Frigate thither as soon as possible

I am

S^r

Your most humble Servant

J Burchett

M^r Poppel Esq^r

Recd 20th April 1719

Read 31st June 1719

B. P. A. C. Prop. B. I. Vol 10 2. 185.

(April 20th 1719)

Extracts of L^r relating to the Indian War in Carolina
St Maria Apr^m 20 being Monday

Right Hon^{ble}

The three Creek Indians I sent to St. Augustine on Thursday last are just returned having fled on Saturday night out of St. Augustine, and having seen y^e Kuopaw King, found him in such a temper, that they durst not deliver their Erand. The Spaniards having made him Chief Generall of 500 & odd Indians to come immediately Against us, he was carried about y^e town in triumph with drums & Trumpets before him & they had Received their ammunition & was to set out on Tuesday the 21st Instant, that is to Morrow by water, having sent y^e by land wth 30 warriors to fall upon San Jon, & there is 30 more to follow wth 7 Spanish Horsemen or Mulatas to head them, but y^e main & strength is to come by water, but they cant tell whether Spaniards come with them.

There is but one small sloop in their Harbour & they have withdrawn their lookouts, & Settlements & within hearing of their turn, they know that we have war with them, & tell y^e Indians we are y^e Greatest Enemies.

Enemies they have. & y^e they will buy our heads & horses at y^e same price.

You will find y^e by this Account our Southward will be Exposed to dreadfull Depredations. I beg y^e Hon^{rs} Assistance suddenly there being no time to spare I send y^e Whaleboat by Sea, but come within land myself in my Canoe to Alarm y^e Settlements.

I am so fatigued. & y^e Herrywings torments me to that degree While I write upon my Knees, that you may well excuse any Imperfection.

I am

Y^r Honours Obed^t &c

John Barnwell

I ordered y^e Whale boat to put in at Port Royall & send a Canoe to Wilton or Palmer Where they are to get a horse.

Pon Pon I fear much because I perceive y^e smooaks of y^e land parties to be a hood of me this Day.

True Copy of Capt^t In^t Barnwells Letter to Governor Johnson.

Tuesday Morn^g Apr^l 21

Capt^t Beamour

Send this away immediately, Let Young Bryan go to combu to save his Fathers Slaves, write a Letter to
Capt^t

Jackson & Major Cockburn. I believe y^r Best way is to send y^r Express to Palmers. I hope to be in five days after to day at home. If God Permit, for I will come night & day; but y^r whale boat may be with You in twenty four hours. Get y^r Inhabitants in Armes & send to Bennet Point for borne in time

John Barnwell

True Copy of Col^l Barnwells Letter to Cap^t Beaumont in which y^t to the Governour was inclosed & forwarded

Extract of a Letter from Col^l William Rhett in South Carolina to his Son William Rhett Jun^r in Londⁿ.
Dated Apr^l 25th 1719

Sometime after our Assembly broke up two or three of the Creek Indians that were Related to the Tusapaw King (who first began the Yamasee War) proposed that if we would send a small Party of Men with them to St. Marks (which is a small place near St. Augustine) they were Assured they could prevail with the Tusapaw King to desert the Spaniards & bring over the Yamasee Indians with him to come & make a Peace with us & return to their former Obedience under this Government Col^l Barnwell undertook the management of this affaire & with a small Party of Men went

with the three Indians to St. Marks & sent them into
 St. Augustine, but instead of Accomplishing their design
 were disappointed as you'll see by the copy of Col:
 Barnwells letter sent the Governor w^{ch} I here inclose
 you. Y^{rs}

Recd 7th July } 1779
 Read 10th do }

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B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 169.

[29th April 1719]

To Robt Johnson Esq^r

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 18th of June & another from you & the Council of 12 Decem^r 1718, but we have not received any letter of 21st Octo^r last, as is mentioned & referred to in this last of Decem^r. Your accounts relating to the Pirates were transmitted to M^r Secretary Craggs, and your request that a ship of war may be sent for the assistance & protection of your Governmt having been recommended by us to the Lords of the Admiralty, they have let us know that they intend to send a frigate to Carolina as soon as possible. We should be glad to have answers from you to the several questions contained in the inclosed paper. So we bid you heartily farewell, and are

Your very loving friends
and humble servants,

Whitchall
april 29th 1719 }

Chas. Cooke

Jas Molesworth

Dant Pulleney

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B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol. 31. p. 170.

Queries to Col^l Johnson

We desire you to inform Us as particularly as you can of the present state of the Province of Carolina.

What number there is of inhabitants? - how that number is increased or decreased of late years? and what is the number of the militia? what forts or places of defence are there in the Province, & in what condition are those forts?

What is the strength of the several nations of Indians in the neighbourhood of Carolina? And are there inclinations for Us or for the French or Spaniards?

What is the condition of the Spanish Settlement at St Augustine? what advantage might it be to the Govern^t of Carolina to have this place taken from the Spaniards? and by what means this might be most easily accomplished?

How the French Settlements on the river Mississippi may affect the People of Carolina? whether they have seized the fort of Pancicola, belonging to the Spaniards, and what can be done to prevent any hazard or inconvenience Carolina may be exposed to from these Settlements?

What Trade is there in that Province by

ea-

exportation or importation? how and in what particulars is the Trade thereof increased or decreased of late years, & what hath been the reason of such increase or decay?

What number of ships or other vessels are there belonging to the Province, where built, and what number of seafaring men?

What manufactures are settled there, of any sort whatsoever?

Are there any Mines & of what sort?

B P R O Carolina Prop^o B 2 vol 5 p 142

19 June 1719

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin & the rest of the true & the absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America

To Col^o Johnson Gov^r of South Carolina

We have considered your Complaint of the great Difficulty you labor under in procuring persons (whom we lately appointed to be of your Council to assist you in the Administration of the Government of our province) to attend in Charles Town. We therefore are willing to ease you in that Affair as far as we can, and have and do by these presents appoint you a Council consisting of the twelve persons following viz^t

Ralph Izard	} Esq ^{rs}	W ^m Ball	} Esq ^r
Nich. Drott		Hugh Butler	
Cha: Hart		Peter S Julian	
Sam ^l Mragg		Francis Yonge	
Wm Gibbons		Jacob Sakur	
Ben de la Councelleur		Jona Skuni	

whom we enjoin you immediately to summon upon your receipt of this that they may qualify themselves and sit upon business as soon as may be. Given under our hands and seals this 19th day of June 1719.

Carteret Palatin.	M. Ashley
J. Colleton.	J. Oanson.

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B P R O. Carolina Prop^y B I. vol 5 p 143

19 June 1719

To the Governor of South Carolina

Sir

Upon reading your Letter to my Lord Palatin wherein you Complain of Coll Rhett affronting you We think it proper to inform you that we highly resent any Indignity offer'd to you who represent Us And we do assure you that we are firmly Resolv'd always to support the Dignity of our Governors And therefore in case M^r Rhett has not given you satisfaction upon that account or refuse to do it we hereby order you immediately to suspend him from the Execution of his Office but not to put any other person in his Room till our further orders

We do assure you that no Complaints have come to us or to either of us against you from Coll Rhett. as has been reported. so we bid you heartly farewell &c

Your loving friends

Carteret Palatin

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Oanson

June 4th 19th

1719

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B. P. R. O. Prop^o B. T. Vol. 31. p. 217.

[15th July 1719]

To Cha: Delafaye Esq^r

Sir,

Extracts of several letters from Carolina, dated in April last, relating to some new attempts of the Indians and Spaniards agst that Province having been communicated to the Lords Commiss^{rs} for Trade & Plantations, Their Lordships have commanded me to send you a copy of the said Extracts, which I am to desire you will be pleased to lay before their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W^m Popple

Whitehall }
July 15th 1719 }

B P R O Carolina Prop⁴ ^{vol 5} B J. p. 1144

16 July 1719

To the Governor of South Carolina
Sir

We do once more strictly enjoin you to transmit or cause to be transmitted to us all such Acts of Assembly under the publick Seal as have been confirm'd by us or any of our predecessors pursuant to the Tenor of the 4th Article of your Instructions We desire you would send over by the first Opportunity by some Master of a Vessel who may deliver them into the Hands of one of the Proprietors or to our Secretary in London.

You desire in your Letter to Us that M^r Selboms may have some satisfaction made to him for his House which the Gov^r and Council have sat in for some time. We think it proper to inform you, as we have formerly done that when the Assembly shall be legally settled, we shall be very willing to comply with them in any Acts for the better support of your Government and the Incident charges belonging thereunto.

M^r Yonge has requested of us that proper Officers may be settled at the port of Beaufort sea We have not as yet sufficiently considered of that matter, and will take further time to give you our answer.

We have order'd that a copy of the Complaints against our Chief Justice Drott by M^r Allen Whitaker and others practitioners of the Law be forthwith made and sent to M^r Drott that he may have an opportunity to justify himself as far as he is able. So we bid you heartily farewell & are
July 16th 1719.

Your very loving friends
Charles Johnston
M^r Ashley

J. Colleton
J. Hanson

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24 July 1719

To the Governor of South Carolina

Sir

We have read and perused your Letter & all your papers delivered to us by Your Agent M^r Yonge and tho' we are favorably inclined in all our thoughts relating to our Gov^{ty} yet we must tell you we think you have not obey'd our orders and directions given to you to dissolve that Assembly & forthwith to call another according to the Ancient Usage & Custom of the Province & to publish our Repeals of those acts of Assembly immediately upon the Receipt of Our Order aforesaid. But we shall say no more upon that subject not doubting but our Governor will pay a more punctual obedience to all our Orders for the future

The Lords Proprietors Right of confirming and Repealing Laws was so peculiar a privilege granted to them by the Crown that we can never recede from it and we do assure you we are not a little surpris'd that you would suffer the prerogative of ours to be disputed

We have sent you herewith an Instrument under our Hands & Seals nominating such persons as we think fit to be in the Council with you, six whereof & yourself & no less Number shall be a Quorum

We also send you the Repeal of Three acts of Assembly which we order you to publish immediately upon your Receipt of this

We do assure M^r Johnson that we will stand by him in all things that relate to the just Execution of his Office and we are
confident

confident that he will perform his duty to us and support our power & prerogatives to the best of his abilities

If the Assembly chosen according to your pretended late act is not dissolved as we formerly ordered you & a new Assembly chosen pursuant to the act formerly confirmed by the Proprietors You are forthwith commanded hereby to dissolve that Assembly & to call another according to the abovementioned Act of Assembly

Upon your receipt of this we hereby require you to summon the said Council that they may qualify themselves according to Law and immediately sit upon the dispatch of business

We also think it proper that when matters are to be debated in Council, wherein any of the persons who sit in Council are concerned they ought to withdraw in the same manner as we have ordered our Chief Justice in case of Appeals from his Judgement So we bid you heartily farewell & are

Your very loving friends

Carteret Hatlen

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Danson

July 4th 24th
1719

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop^r B 3 Vol 5 p 119

24 July 1719

His Excellency John Lord Carteret, Palatin & the rest of the true
& absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America

To the Gov^r & Council of South Carolina

We received by M^r Yonge 3 Acts of Assembly which were sent
to us by you for our Approbation. Viz^t. An Act for laying an Imposition
on Negroes, Liquors & other Goods & Merchandizes &c^a. An Act to ascertain
the Manner & Form of electing Members to represent the Inhabitants &c^a.
And an Additional Act &c^a relating to the payment of the Lords Rent &
the sale of their Lands. We can by no means consent to either of these three
Acts and we do therefore repeal all and every one of the three aforesaid
Acts & we do hereby declare that all and every one of the three abovementioned
Acts & every Matter & Clause therein contained to be Null and void to all
Intent and purposes whatsoever Given under Our Hands and Seals
this 24 day of July 1719.

Carteret J.
Motshley

(L. S.)

J. Colleton
J. Oanson

B P R O Carolina Prop^d 132 vol 5 p 150-152

24 July 1719

To the Governor & Council of South Carolina
Gentlemen

We have received your Letter by M^r Yonge & the Articles exhibited by M^r Allen, Whitaker, & other practitioners of the Law in that our province against the Chief Justice Drott. We have order'd a copy of the accusation to be made out & sent to him that we may first hear his answer, what he can say for himself in His own Justification. And we have order'd him that when Appeals are made to the Council from his Judgement after he has assigned the reasons for the Judgment he would leave that matter to be determin'd by the rest of the Council without him

We have repeal'd the three several Acts you sent us Over viz^t
• An act for the laying an Imposition on Negroes Liquors and other Merchandizes &c^a We think that Act illegal because of the great inequality the subjects of Great Britain lie under in relation to their Trade. An Act to ascertain the manner and form of Electing Members to represent the Inhabitants &c^a We think that Act void in its self because it breaks thro^o an Act made by the Assembly and confirm'd by the Lords Proprietors & never repeal'd by the same Authority. An Additional Act &c^a relating to the payment of the Lords Rents & the sale of their Lands We can by no means comply with this Law for we will never suffer the Assembly to dispose of Our Lands. And by this Act (if we should allow of it) we should confirm two Acts we have not yet seen. And lastly this Act pretends

pretends to give us a power to sue for our Treasures which power was ever
legally in us and which power we will exert when and as often as we
shall think proper. So we bid you heartily farewell and are

Your very loving Friends

Carteret plantation

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Oanor

July 4^e 24th

1719.

24 July 1719. (Journals B. 2. Vol. 28)

Mr Phillips, Mr See and Capt Hyde attending their Lordships asked them whether they could give a particular Acc^t of what has been esteem'd the Antient Boundaries between the British Settlements and those of the French in North America and whether the French have made any Inroadments or Seizures upon us And in that case what were our Losses Mr Phillips Agent for New York said that having never been in that province nor received any Information in relation to the Boundaries thereof, he could not give their Lordships any satisfaction at present but that he would speak to Capt Vetch who he believed knew more than any other in the Kingdom, and bring their Lordships the best Account he was able to get. Then Mr W^m See said that the Boundaries of Pennsylvania for which he appeared were described by the Charter of that province But however he would consider thereof & give their Lordships the best Information he was able He added in relation to Carolina that the French have made Settlements & built Forts all along behind the Appalacian Mountains and even in some places on this side of them so that in effect they have encroached upon what would seem to be the natural Bounds of that province. By the said Mountains tho he has heard that their Charter extends Westward as far as California

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop^d B. 2. vol 5 p. 153

24 July 1719

To the Gov^r & Council of South Carolina
Gentlemen

We shall be always willing to comply with the General Assembly in all Laws that may tend to the publick Good of the province and for ascertaining the peoples Rights to their Lands they are lawfully in possession of and for securing Our Dues upon that account, provided our Rights and prerogatives are not given up nor the Trade & Navigation of Great Britain are not prejudiced

We do hereby require and strictly enjoin your our Governor and Council, that for the future you never give your consent to the passing of any Act which may any way affect the Trade or Navigation of Great Britain or our Rights and properties unless there be a clause inserted in such Act, that the said Act shall not be in force until it be approved by us under the Broad Seal of our province so we bid you heartily farewell and are

Your very loving Friends

Carteret Palatkn. M. Ashley

J. Colleton J. Danson

July 4^e 24th 1719

P. S. We do hereby require you never to suffer any Act of Assembly to be executed or be in force which has been repealed by us under the seal of our province.

B. P. R. O. Carolina prop^d B. J. vol 5 p 154.

24 July 1719

Do. Nicho. Trott Esq.

Chief Justice of South Carolina

Sr

We have read your Letter to us and Your Argument you made in Our behalf and in Justification of Our Rights & the prerogative granted to us by the Crown of repealing & confirming the Laws of the Province of Carolina. Your argument was very just and close and their answer to you as trifling and evasive: we return you Our Thanks for it & we do assure you in that point you have highly oblig'd us

We have received some complaints against you by the practitioners of the Law in that province, we have order'd a copy to be writ out and sent you that you may have an opportunity to justify yourself against the Complaints made against you in that Accusation

We have also received a complaint that there is no Appeal from Your Judgement upon the acc^t of your having a vote in Council in such cases of Appeals

We therefore require you that were there are Appeals from your Judgement after you have assign'd the Reason of your Judgment you do withdraw and leave that Matter to be determin'd by the Gov^r & Council without you. So we bid you heartily farewell and are

Your very Loving Friends

Cartaret Palatin

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Oanson

July 4^e 24th 1719

B. P. R. O. Carolina Prop^r vol 5 p p 155-157

14 September 1719

His Excellency John Lord Carteret Palatin and the rest of the true
+ absolute Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina in America
To the Gov^r and Council of South Carolina

Whereas it was agreed formerly at our Board that in Consideration of the many gross and insufferable Abuses that were constantly committed by the exorbitant Grants of Land that were made in our Province of South Carolina far exceeding and contrary to our Commissions + Instructions to our Gov^rs + Officers, no more Land should be sold from thenceforth except what Lands should be sold by ourselves at our Board And whereas we have at the Instance and Request of the Inhabitants of our said Province, consented to suspend that our Order + Resolution + have permitted our Agents to set out Land &c as formerly. Yet we perceiving that the Abuses abovemention'd are rather increased since our late Indulgence some persons endeavoring to make Conveyances of our Land without our Authority for so doing And our Quit Rents in our said Province are in such a disorderly and confused condition that no manner of acct can be given of the same, nor can any Calculations or Accounts of any Rents or Reservations made to us by the Reason of such Grants be any ways made up or be transmitted to us. For preventing therefore such enormous practices and Abuses for the future We have resolved + we do hereby strictly command + require you our Governor and Council, that you do not consent, permit or suffer any

any more Land to be admeasur'd or set out to any person whatsoever
without Our Consent and Approbation being first obtained upon that
Account Given under Our Hands and Seals this 4th day of Sep^r 1719

Carteret flatak

M. Ashley

J. Colleton

J. Oanson

B. P. R. O. Prop. 3. 1. Vol 10 2 193

(26th October 1719)

Extract of a Letter dated from Charles
Town in South Carolina 26th Oct^r 1719

This Harbour of Charles Town is by Nature capable
of being made very strong, and they have Out-Ports and
Fortifications here. that if these Guns were mounted would
make it very difficult for the Spaniards with 5000 Men
to take the Place, but the Government here is so
indolent that notwithstanding the Apprehensions they
have been under, they are in a most miserable con-
dition to defend themselves, insomuch that the People
are very uneasy at the Indolence, may they call it the
Negligence of the Government.

Rec^d with M^r Sec^y Craggs Letter
of 21st Jan^y 1719/50

Rec^d Jan^y 23rd }
Read 26th } 7th 1719/50

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B. P. R. O. Prop. D. I. Vol 10 2197

Charles Town Novemb^r 6th 1719

May it Please your Lordships

We Here Presume to Send your Lordships the Enclosed Letters upon the Answall of which You will see the Lorn Condition this bollong Lyes under being every Day threatned with a Spanish Invasion, and how narrowly We lately Escaped the Same by the basuall meeting of Two french men of Karr with A flagg of Truce, carrying of Prisoners from Pensicola to the Havana.

We had Received Intolligence by our Spies Sent Into St Augustin, of An Intended Allect to be made upon our Southern Settlements, and that Preparations were making at St Augustin for that Purpose, upon which advice the Govern^r made the Necessary Preparations and with a Good body of men marched to the Place where it was Expected the Enemy would Land, but having Stayed there near a fortnight, and Sending out Scouts both by Land and Water, to get Intelligence, and hearing of no Enemy, Looked upon his Information as Fallacious and so Dismissed the People not knowing at that time how it had Pleased God to Deliver us.

But tho' this blow for the present is Diverted yet tis very much to be feared twill return with Greater force

force by the Armament that is Making at La Vera Cruz and the orders of the Vice Roy of Mexico to the Governor of the Havana to raise what forces he can upon the Island of Cuba, to be in a Readiness to fall upon St Georges (for so the Spaniards call this Place).

The Vice Roy of Mexico has Likewise Received Positive Orders from his most Catholick Majesty to raise very large Levies of men with Shipping to Endeavour to retake from the English and french In America, all Such Places as ever did belong to the Crown of Spain or was ever blaymed by it.

The forces the Spaniards are Preparing and Getting Together to Invade this Colony are so Numerous that It will be Morally Impossible for us to Defend Our Selves Against Such a Powerfull Enemy with a handfull of men (however brave they may be) harayed by a long Indian War Repeated Alarms, and Severe Losses, and tis very much to be feared that Some of our best Settlers will Remove what Portable Goods they can carry And Transport themselves and familys into some other Colony where they may live with more Security and safety and not Stay any longer here to wait a lingering and Dangerous War.

Our Circumstances are too Melancholly we need not Aggravate nor can we represent them in much Darker Colours

colours then they appear, therefore We humbly beseech
Your Lordships to be Solicitor for us to his Majesty that
We may have five or six hundred regular forces sent
over, and one or two light frigates more to be Dispatched
with all Expedition to save the Lives and Estates of his
Majesties Subjects which In all humane Probability Will other
wise be lost and this Colloony fall a Prey to his Enemies
and of what Mischievous Consequence that will be to
the rest of his Majesties Settlements In America this
being A frontier to the same, it is left to your
Lordships Great Wisdom to Judge of

We are my Lords

P^S

Your Lordships most Obedt

We Recd Several Queries from
Your Lordships Relating to the
State of this Province but by
reason of the Confusions
we are now in, and the hurry
of Business, that is upon us we are
not now able to Send your Lordships
an answer to them but hope to
do it by the next

& humble servt

Rob^t Johnson

As Igard

Nicholas Inoll

Chas Hart

Benjamin De la Consillere

W^m Bull

Hugh Butler

Charlestown

Charleston y^e 29th October 1719

May it Please Your Honour

S^r:

According to your desire I here communicate to you the Report at Providence when I came thence, concerning the Spaniards intentions upon this place and the manner of receiving the News (viz^t) Sometime In the beginning of this month a flag of truce arrived at Providence from Havana wth English & french Prisoners on board to y^e Number of fifty amongst which were several french officers & one Do^r. Roar formerly of Jamaica, these tell us that on y^e 30th of June last, or thereabouts the Government of Havana having out a fleet of fourteen sail of Bessells mannd wth fourteen hundred men wth proper implements of War, & Bombs, field pieces, Scaling Ladders, & the said fleet sailed thence in Order to invade the Government of Carolina, & that they were to be supported in their attempt by Spaniards & Indians from St Augustin, & that In their return home they intended to take Providence, but standing over to y^e coast of Florida they were met by two french men of War, wth a flagg of truce from Pensicola and Mobile, On board which was the Govern^r of Pensicola, & about two hundred Prisoners, who upon taking the place had capitulated to be sent to Havana where

where (contrary to y^e faith of all Nations) The Govern^r.
 Seized the truce, confined the french Officers & sent
 the two Ships wth their Armament to retake Pansicola
 which they Effected. thus Affairs stood when the flag
 of truce came from Havana, On board wth were five
 of the french Officers, One of wth was the Commanding
 Officer of the truce from Noville & Pansicola & seemed
 a Gen^l of distinction. these Gent^l are sent by the Govern^r.
 of the Bahamas to Hispaniola where they have a Squadron
 of men of War Arrived. The Letter for the Govern^r. of
 Noville is (As I am told) to give An Acc^t of their
 ill treatment at Havana & the further intentions of the
 Spaniards discovered by themselves whilst at Havana. As
 well by y^e Reports we have from fifteen Spanish Prisoners
 brought in since the flag of truce, by one of our
 Privateers, the french Officers, as well as the English
 Prisoners, give An Acc^t that sometime before they came
 from Havana, there arrived an Express from the Vice
 Roy of Mexico, the contents was reported to be, that
 he had Received Orders from the King his Master to
 endeavour the Recovery of all places In the Indies which
 had formerly belonged to that Crown, and were now In
 the possession of the Subjects of foreign Princes, that in
 order there to he was raising twenty five thousand men,
 and

and fitting their Grand fleet at Lopera Bay and required him to have in a readiness all the men he could raise on Cuba. and that he designed to have ten thousand men at Pensicola to March by land wth the Indians to take Carolina. What Acc^t We have Recd Since by the fifteen Spanish Prisoners, is this that five french men of War and two thousand men, had retaken Pensicola, taken & destroyed y^r whole Spanish fleet, and that the Garrison at Pensicola had fled into y^r woods, in Order to get to St Augustin, that they were pursued by a vast number of Indians, and that the french gave no Quarter to those they found in Arms on board y^r Ships. As a Return for what they had done to their flag of truce, this advice they say came to Havana by One Bloss who escaped from y^r Bay of St Joseph, and that the Govern^r had confined him for not running y^r same fate wth the rest, this is the whole of what I can remember. I can Asse^r for the truth of nothing more, than the reports in manner As I have Related, w^{ch} I have done as faithfully As I can, Neither shall I make any Remarks upon it. I am

Honored Sir

Y^r Hon^r most Obedt humble Serv^t

C. Gale

Havana

S:

(enclosure) Havana July the 11th 1719 N.S.

Had not my Endeavours been so often frustrated I could not be thus late in testifying my Esteem and duty to your Hon^d. of acquainting you the late designs of this Government to Invaide Yours. but as at their first raising the Armament they proclaimed against providence which being known less defence was not suspected they had further designs nor Indeed had they till by escape of M^r. Walker to providence they concluded said place Alarmed and therefore not to be Attacked & nevertheless they continued augmenting their Armadilla without least notice of altering their measures till some few Days before its readiness it began to be surmised and by degrees freely talked was intended against Carolina but to prevent its being advised denied even fishing boats to go out of the Harbour only such as was obliged to return same Evening and all the night a Guard boat at the mouth of the port so that it afforded not least possibility of any but fishermen to escape severall have Attempted to Bribe but the terror of the Governors Severity would not let them consent untill the said vessels should be sailed and then I had provided one to go to Providence and by my Letters there to procure a Dispatch Directly to

to Your Honour whilst said Armament touched at St Augustine to Land some Leaders for the Indians 1200 of which they there represented to be Royall whence they were to march by Land so that in all probability it might have been Early Enough to have prevented a surprise allowed a posture of Defence had they prosecuted their undertaking but thanks be to God they have now turned their Attempt on recovery of Pensacola which the French had lately taken from them under the Regents Commission and sent two Ships to Deliver the Governor and about 200 Prisoners at this port which chanced to appear of at the very Juncture the abovesaid Armadilla were putting to Sea for Carolina which was the 30th June this Style and the Spaniards believing them friends went on board them but finding their Circumstance as aforesaid they having a Superiority Immediately Struck the French Boulders and brought said 2 Ships one having 22 and the other 28 Guns in as prizes and which this Govern^r hath thought fit to condemn as such Accordingly notwithstanding the Capitulation they came by.

Said 2 Vessells are now refitted and sailed this Day back with One English Gally two Briganteens and Eight Sloops with about 1400 men among which are some of the french Prisoners and all the English whom they very much

much abused till their compliance of going.

It seems the french have not as yet above 200 men at Pensicola so that unless they should copy them or have some notice time enough to send for succors from Mobile his much feared they'll not be able to Defend it and should the Spaniards Succeed there and the War not be noticed to cease I too Justly fear their next attempt will be at Carolina However I cant but congratulate Your Honour on this Evasion and should they hereafter be encouraged to Attempt it I doubt not this Respite will enable You so to fortify Your self that may Baffle their hopes for ever after.

I shant presume to trouble Your Honour with the Sentiments of the Affairs of Europe the place where you reside is Affording much more Authentick Accounts thereof but as I doubt not You will be perswaded of my Attention to any thing shall tend to the Safety of your Govern^t So I likewise am proud of this Occasion to offer you any other Service may be acceptable to You as Desiring to be with all Hon^r and respect. ^{Humble}

Your Hon^r most obedient and most devoted, Serv^t

John Parry

S^r

More Castle 16 September 1719

The foregoing is a copy of what I wrote Your Hon^r
By

By D^r Roan and Some other Providence people Prisoners here but as were Escaping had the Misfortune to be retaken and was forced to fling over their Letters since which could procure no opportunity to convey the same but by this Sloop which the Governour of Providence sent about Six Weeks since for Exchange of Prisoners and the was assured that a punctuall Compliance should be made by an Immediate return of the English here yet the Governour hath found reasons to suspend her Sailing till this time so that in the Intervall hath Arrived Notice of the Amadilla Success against Pensicola the French being Surprized One Half immediately deserted to the Spaniards and the remainder finding themselves to weak to Defend it burnt two of their Best Ships and obtained an Honorable Capitulation however it was celebrated here with all the Acclamation of Joy

In Company of this Sloop goes out a Brigantine and a Sloop with Stores & provisions for said Amadilla who lay a few Leagues from Pensicola waiting for a force they have sent for from Havana Cruz with a Design to Invade Morille so that this Season the English Dominions seems free from any Attempt and by the next hope they wont want the proper Defence altho peace Dont interpose. Repeating my obedience. I am as before mentioned. Yours Hon^d &c

J. Davis

Recd Feb^r 3^d } 1719
Read 8th 11th 10

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2 1794

(10th November 1719)

Extract of a Letter dated from Charles
Town 14th Nov^r 1719

Though this is not the Kings Government yet from
the acquaintance I know you have with Lord Carteret who
is chief of the Proprietors, I think it my Duty to lay
before you the present State of this Colony.

The Inhabitants of this Country are generally Planters
Merchants & Shopkeepers and most of them in very
good Circumstances, and the Proprietors in England by
some late Directions they have sent here, for repealing
a Law that had passed here, have made all a most
of the Landed Men very uneasy, insomuch that I
apprehend from the general uneasiness among them,
that they will endeavour to make themselves independ-
ent of the Proprietors and to get themselves under
the Kings Government as the other Colonies in America
are, and really I do not know but they will attempt
this very soon, for on the 26th Inst^t here is to be
the Election for Assembly Men, and on Monday next
there is to be a private Meeting of the Country
Gentlemen, from which great Speculations are made,
and I must tell you Sir, if the much greater part
of

of the most Substantial People had their choice
they would not choose King George's Government

Recd Jan^{ry} 23^d }
Read y^e 26th } 17th 90

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol. 10 2195

Extract of a Letter dated from South Carolina 15th Nov: 1719

What I hinted in mine of the 14th Inst: is come to pass, and last night the Chief of the Country subscribed to repair the Fortifications of this place, and to an Association to the Effect following.

That the Proprietors having pretended to repeal Laws contrary to the Charter and offered other hardships to the Inhabitants of this Country they do resolve to choose an Assembly pursuant to the Writs Issued out and to support their Representatives with their lives and Fortunes, and to stand by such Resolutions as they shall make at the next Assemblys. The first that signed it was the Speaker of the last Assembly, and almost every body are uneasy untill their hands are to this Association, so uneasy are the people here with the Proprietors, but I forgot to tell you that in this Association they reserve their Allegiance to King George. The Governor at present seems dissatisfied with the Association, but the consequence of it will at least terminate as they think in bringing them under the Kings Government, which is I really believe their only Aim.

I shall conclude in assuring you that if the Government and Council was never so willing to oppose this Scheme

Scheme, it is not in their Power, so general are the
People against the Administration of the Proprietors.

Upon the meeting of the Assembly there will
be a Representation made to the King and sent over
by a Deputation to England, it will as I am told
Enumerate the Difficulties put upon the People by
the Proprietors and pray the King to take them under
his care

There are in this colony about 1000 House
Keepers 2000 White Men and about 7000 Slaves.

Recd Janth 23^d }
Recd the 26th } 1719/20

B. P. R. C. Prop^t B. I. Vol 10 2 1964 197

(23 Dec 1710)

May it Please your Lordships

Before I had the Honour of your Letter or had heard of any Complaints made from England of the badness of Pitch and Tar Exported from this Province We were sensible of the Great Abuses amongst Our Selves and to remedy See growing An Evil. An Act was past to Appoint A certain Number of Packers upon Oath to gage what barrells of Pitch and Tar Should be Shipped of, and to See that the Same was good Merchantable Commodities under certain Penalties as the Said Act Directs.

Since I have Received your Lordships Letter I have Issued out a Proclamation to Enforce the said Law, and have therein Sett forth that unless due Care is taken in Relation to their Pitch & Tar they will be excluded from y^e County money

I am In hopes by these Methods that no more Complaints will be made to your Lordships from this part of the Kold but that those Goods (the Staple of our Country) will bear an Equall if not a larger Price than from any Other part of America. I am with the Greatest Regard

Recd 25th Dec^r } Your Lordships most Obedient and humble Servant
Read January 25th } Rob^t Johnson

D. P. R. O. Prop^t D. I. Vol 10 2. 1799

(20th December 1799)

May it please Y^r Lordships

The great Extremitys his Majesties Subjects of South Carolina were reduced to by the Confused Negligent and helpless Government of the Lords Proprietors over them, endangering the utter loss of this part of his Majesties Dominions in America forced us as the only Means for our Preservation to Renounce all Obedience to the Lords and to throw our Selves at the foot of the Throne of his most Sacred Majesty King George; humbly Imploring him that he will be pleased to take us into his Immediate Protection and Government; And as the pressing Necessitys the said Inhabitants lay under Admitted of no Delays they made Choice of their Representatives to meet in Convention, to proceed in this Affair with all possible Decorum which so speedy & Remedy could Admit of.

The Danger which we expect this Settlement may Suddenly fall under Pressing us to be very expeditious in Our Resolves and being very Desirous that your Lordships should be made Acquainted with the Steps we have taken for Our Preservation And that Our Ardent Goal and good Inclinations to his Majesty, and that

that the Perilous Condition of this Settlement may be laid before his Majesty, We would not omit giving Your Lordships Some Short Account of Our Grievances and Proceedings, by a Ship which is ready to Sail for Great Britain; and Do intend by the very next Opportunity to Inform Your Lordships of all the Miserys and Misfortunes which have Attended us under the Proprietors Government.

The Continual Incursions and Depredations on our Frontiers made by the Spaniards and Indians (who seldom give any Quarters) Incited and Encouraged thereto by the Spanish Garrison at St Augustine, and the Repeated Advices We have Received of the Warlike preparations making at the Havana and Several other Spanish Ports in Ord^r to subdue and make a Compleat Conquest of this Province now in a feeble Condition to make Resistance, being Exhausted by the late Terrible Indian War, the vast Expence We have been at in subduing the Pyrates for the Defence of Trade and the Wretched Condition Our Fortifications are in being Demolished by Hurricanes, and the Small Means We have left of putting Our selves in a Posture of Defence being Defeated and Deprived of the Means thereof by the Confused Constitution of the
Lords

Proprietors Government Over us, are but Branches and Parts of Our Misfortunes.

The Powerfull Settlement the French are now making within the Limits of the Lords Proprietors Charter, and their building Forts within the Territories of this Province notwithstanding the many Applications made to the Lords Proprietors to prevent it, and to send us Succours for Our Defence, has already had this very ill Effect that almost all the Nations of Indians to the South West of this Settlement have withdrawn their Obedience from the British Government and Depend wholly on the Crown of France, Whereby under God nothing can save this Settlement from falling into the Hands of France upon the first War with that Crown, and even Virginia and other his Majesties Dominions in North America will thereby be in very great Danger.

As for the many Other insupportable Grievances We live under with Respect to the Lords Proprietors Government Care shall be taken to transmit them to Your Lordships by the first Opportunity.

The Representatives of his Majesties Subjects in South Carolina Meeting in Convention, having taken these things into their Serious Considerations have Unanimously Renounced all Obedience to the Lords Proprietors and their Power

Power, and thrown themselves under his Majesties Immediate Government And they having first Offered the Administration thereof exclusive of the Lords Proprietors to the Hon^{ble} Robert Johnson Esq^r their then Governor, and he Refusing the same have prevailed upon the Hon^{ble} Col^l: James Moore Esq^r A Person Zealous for and well Affected to his Majestys Person to Accept of the Government of this Settlement on his Majesties behalf untill his Majesties pleasure be further Declared therein.

These with great Submission We esteem to be the only proceedings We could make towards preserving this his Majesties Colony and untill We can send them to Your Lordships at large, We hope that no false Stories or Misrepresentations that may be put upon and made of Our Actions, will Induce Your Lordships to believe that We had any other Views in this Affair, but the Hon^{or} of his most Sacred Majesty King George, as A truly Loyal People and the Safety and preservation of this Settlement. S^c Carolina We are. My Lords.

Charles Town

Decem^r: 25th 1719

Signed by order of the Commons
House of Assembly
Hopworth Speaker

Recd. Feb^r: 18th 1720
Read 25th

Your Lordsh^{ps} most Obedient Servants

John Walker	George Chicken
Rich ^d : Allein	The: Smith
Sam Everleigh	Alexand ^r : Harris
	Rich ^d : Boursford

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. J. Vol 10 L 200.

27th December 1719

My Lords

I think it my duty to acquaint yo^r Lord^{sh} of the Extraordinary event that has hapned in this Province the People Labouring under very great Taxes and Debts occasioned by the Indian War. The intelligence we have of the designs of the Spaniards Attacking the Places, and the unhappy situation they are in as a Frontier to the Spaniards and at present the great Settlements the French are also making which sometime or other may Prove fatal to them, and the continuall Danger of another Indian War. And some differences lately arisen betwixt the Lords Prop^rs & the People about their Privilliges, Has stirred up the minds of severall of the Richest Inhabitants who have put it in the heads of the Commonality, that neither they nor their Posteritys can be secure in their Persons or Estates. And that the Province cannot long subsist, without the immediate Protection & Assistance of the Crown have one Step after another at last with one Accord disclaimed any Obedience to the Lords Prop^rs and because my hon^r as being Intrusted by their Lord^{sh} would not permit me to Accept the Govern^t in any other

other manner, then as I was Commissionated, and because I had no Power from his Majesty so to do. And did Apprehend that w^t they were doing was irregular.

They have Elected another who has taken upon him to hold the Government in the Kings Name Alone till his Majesties Pleasure be Further known, I believe they must do me the Justice, that I have always behaved my self with the greatest Loyalty and Obedience as a good Subject ought to do to the King and His Government and am unfortunate only, and have lost my Bread, for no other reason but because I had not the Hon^d to bear his Majesties immediate Commission; I have Appriyed The Lords Prot^o of the Particulars of this defection, I know not how well pleasing the manner of doing this may be to the King; but as by the Address of the People to me (The Copy of which I inclose) It Appears I have not misbehaved my self, nor that my Male Administracon has Occasioned this; I presume to hope for Yo^r Lord^{sh}s Favours and recommendation of me for Governour, in case his Majesty takes it into his own hands, If not, that I may be restored by his Especiall Order and Comand, till such time as his Pleasure be Further known. Humbly hoping that it may be Yo^r Sentiments that a Man who has Acquitted himself with

with Honesty and Integrity to One Interest, to the
outmost of his Power; May if His Majesty thinks
fit, be intrusted Again.

I have this to Ad, That the Poor Profits of
the Government at the best, the present poor Circumstances
of the Province, the Extraordinary Expence I was at in
suppressing Severall Rebels, And the Short time of my
being here (The Extraordinary Expence of my coming over
included) I am a Thousand Pounds Sterling worse by
having ever had it

I am

Yr^s Lordships

Charles Towne South
Carolina Dec^r 27^o 1719

Most dutifull and
Obedient Humble Serv^t
Rob^t Johnson

South

South Carolina

To the Hon^{ble} Robert Johnson Esq^r Governor and
Commander In Chief of this His Majesties Colony
of South Carolina.

The Humble Address of the representatives of the
Inhabitants of y^e Said Province now convened
at Charles Towne

May it Please Yr^e Hon^r.

It is no small concern that we finde our selves
Obliged to Address Yr^e Hon^r in a Matter for which
nothing but the Absolute necessity of Self preservation
could have at this juncture prevailed on us to do.
The reasons are already by us made known to your Hon^r
& y^e World therefore forbear to rehearse them but
proceed and take leave to Assure You that it is
the greatest Satisfaction imaginable to us to finde
throughout all y^e Country what Universall Affection
Difference and respect the Inhabitants bear to Yr^e
Hon^r Person and with what Passionate desire they wish
for a Continuance of y^e Gentle & good Administration,
and since we who are intrusted with and are the
Assertors of their Rights and Liberties are Unanimously
of Opinion that no Person is fitter to Govern so
Loyall and Obedient a People to His most Sacred
Majesty

Majesty King George so we most earnestly desire and
 Intreat Yo^r Hon^r to take upon You the Government
 of this Province In his Majesties Name till His Pleasure
 shall be known, by which means we are convinced
 that this (at present) unfortunate Colony may flourish
 as well as those who feel the happy Influence of
 His Majesties immediate Care.

As the well being & preservation of this
 Province depends greatly on Yo^r Hon^r complying with
 our requests so we flatter our selves that you who have
 exprest so tender a regard for it on all Occasions
 and particularly in regarding yo^r Own Person in an
 Expedition Against the Pyrats for its defence an
 Example Seldome found in Governours so we hope
 In that you will Exert yo^r self at this juncture
 for its Support As we promise Yo^r Honour on our
 parts the most Faithfull Assistance of Persons duly
 Senceable of Yo^r Hon^r great goodness, and big with
 yo^r hopes & expectations of His Majesties protection
 & Continuance, And wee further beg leave to assure
 Yo^r Hon^r that wee will in the most dutifull
 manner Address His most Sacred Majesty King
 George for the Continuance of yo^r Government over
 us under whome we doubt not to be a happy
 People

People.

Sam ^l Jones	Joneth ^r Drake	Mr. Middleton
Paul Hamblton	Tho. Hepworth	Geo Logan
Hugh West	Andr Allen	Alasd. Stone
Rich ^d Harris	Jos Norton	Rev ^d Wilkinson
Isa Raven	In ^c Godfrey	Rich ^d Dunsford
W ^m Elliot	In ^c Gendron	In ^c Fenwick
Th ^s Lynch	In ^c Williams	Benj ^a Schencklingh
	Dan ^l Huger	Geo. Chicker
	Rich ^d Smith	W ^m Day
	W ^m Wilkins	Walter Lyard

Read Febury 24 } 1719
 Read 5th May 1720 } 20

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol 10 2201

12th January 1719/20

Letter from Col^o Johnson Gov^r of Carolina to
the Board dated 12th Jan^y 1719²⁰

Charles Town South Carolina

Jan^y 12th 1719

My Lords

As to the Querie you would be Informed
off: from the best Inquiries I can make & my own
Experience, I Answer as follows.

1st Querie. Of the Present State of the Province of Car-
olina

Answer As to this Querie I must refer Yo^r Lord^{sh}
to the Letters & Papers I and the Council have
sent the Lords Prop^r of the Steps & proceedings
of the People in order to throw of the Propriet^r
Government and put themselves under the Immediate
Government of His Majesty.

2nd Querie What Number of Inhabitants there is,
how that Number increased or decreased of late Years
and what is the Number of the Militia, what
Forts or places of Defence are there in the Province
and in what Condition are those Forts.

Answer This is computed by the Muster Rolls & other
Observations

Observations, that at present we may have about 1600
 Fighting Men, from 16 to 60 Years of Age every body
 in the Province within that Age being initiated,
 and Obliged to bear Arms and by the common com-
 putation of 4 Persons in each Family, the whole
 of the Whits are 6400, his believed that since the
 Indian War which broke out in Aprill 1715 We
 are Increased about 1000 Inhabitants, wee having
 lost about 400 in the War and have had the
 Accession of about 500 from England, Ireland and other
 places; Since y^e Indian War the Province has been
 obliged to Maintain the following Garrisons upon y^e
 out Skirts of the Province to Awe the Indians and
 prevent their coming within us and to inspect y^e
 better what their designs are and to secure our
 People and goods whilst we Trade with them (vizt)
 At the Congares lying about 130 Miles North from
 Charles Towne; a Capt and 20 men; About 40 Miles
 from thence Westward and about 140 Miles from Charles
 Town, the Savana Garrison a Capt and 20 men, Upon
 Port Royall Island to watch the Inland water Pas-
 sage from St Augustine and to prevent our white
 People and Slaves from deserting and going thither,
 two Scout boats of 10 men Each, who have Small Boats
 to

to retreat and secure themselves; In Johnsons Fort upon James Island about a League from Charles Town which commands the Ships coming up y^e. Bay to Charles Towne a Capt. Lieuten^t & 12 men all these men are p^d by the Publick, The Forts are not Strong, except Johnsons Fort which is a Regular Triangle with Draw bridges, a dry ditch and a Platform below, of about 12 Guns of 12 pound Ball, and abt 10 from 6 to 9 Pounders in the upper works, The rest of the Forts are sufficient to withstand Indians, who know nothing of besieging or will fight against walls, Charles Towne was formerly in my Fathers Government was enclosed with a Regular Fortification but in the Year 1713 by a Violent Hurricane were all thrown down & ruined, And the Indian War which broke out two Years Afterwards involved us in soe deep a Debt that we have not been able since to rebuild them, but at present are putting our Selves into such a Posture of Defence as our present circumstances will allow off.

3 Querie What is the Strength of the severall Nations of Indians in the Neighborhood of Carolina and are their Inclinations for us. or for the French or Spaniards

By

By the within Account of the Number of
 Indians Subject to the Government of South Carolina
 in the year 1715 Yr^d Lord^{ts} will finde upwards
 of Eight & twenty thousand Souls of which there
 was nine thousand Men, which Traded for above
 10000^{li} Sterling Yearly in Cloth Guns Powder Bullets
 and Iron ware & made return in Duck Skins Doe
 Skins, Furs & other 'Peltz', and there was one way
 or other near 200 English Indian Traders Employed
 as Factors by y^e Merchants of Carolina Amongst
 them; But in y^e Said Year 1715 most of them
 Rose in Rebellion and Murdered y^e Said Traders
 & Severall of the Planters & their Families that lay
 most exposed to them but before y^e end of the
 said Year we recovered the Cherokees and the
 Northward Indians after severall Slaughters and
 Blood Sheddings which has lessened their Numbers
 and utterly Extirpating some little Tribes as the
 Congaree Santies Seawees Pedees Waccaws & some bosa-
 boys so that by War Pestilence & Civil War
 Amongst themselves the Cherokees may be computed
 reduced to abt 10000 Souls & the Northern Indians
 to 2000 Souls; At the same time the Fate of our
 Southern & Western Indians was quite turned to our
 disadvantage

his advantage, for as soon as ^{ye} Albamas had Mur-
 dered our Factor the French immediately took Possession
 of our place and built a Fort by the name of
 Thoulouse at the Albamas thereby encroaching upon
 us and taking the Trade of the Chickesaw, Albamas
 and a Great part of the Toltabrooses Abikaws which
 will make nere 6 or 7000 Souls the Spaniards Built
 a Fort at Apalatchee and has taken the Apalatchees
 and the most desperate Creek Indians from us and the
 Yamasees removed to St Augustine from whence they
 still continue their depredations, As for the Creeks
 they are Scituated now in the Midway between us the
 French and the Spaniard and deals with those
 that gives them most Affecting a Neutrality, yet
 making their Advantages of the Differences happening
 between the European Nations so we may Safely con-
 clude that we have not above half of the Trade
 & Number of Indians Subject to this Government as
 we had 1710

An

An Exact Account of y^e number & strength of all the Indian Nations that were Subject to the Government of South Carolina and solely Traded with them in y^e beginning of y^e year 1715 taken out of y^e Journalls of Capt. Nairn, John Wright Esq. Isaac Hughes Esq. & compared & corrected by the Journalls & Observations made by John Barnwell while he was employed by the Government Amongst them.

dist ⁿ from Chas ⁿ J ⁿ		N ^o of Sett ^s	Men	Wom ⁿ	boys	girls	Total N ^o	of souls
90 miles Southwest	1 The Yamasees	Ten	413	305	230	228	1215	
130 miles Southwest	2 The Apalatchies	Two	64	71	42	37	214	
140 miles West	3 The Apalachees	Four	275	248	65	35	638	
150 miles West ⁿ	4 The Savanahs	Three	67	116	20	30	283	
180 miles S. N. W.	5 The Euchees	Two	130	270	60	that	400	
250 miles N. & by N.	6 The Ocheesees or Gambia	Ten	731	837	407	421	2406	
440 miles West	7 The Abikaws	fifteen	502	578	366	327	1773	
390 miles N. S. W.	8 The Tallapooses	thirteen	636	710	311	486	2303	
430 miles S. W. by N.	9 The Alcomas	Four	214	276	161	119	770	
			3032	3406	1816	1698	9992	9992
450 miles N. W.	The Cherokees (big ^t)							
	10 The upper Settlement	thirteen	900	950	400	450		
390 miles N. W.	11 The middle Settlement	thirty	2500	2000	950	900	11530	11530
320 miles N. W.	12 The lower Settlement	Eleven	600	620	400	450		
640 miles N.	13 The Chickasaws	Six	700	1200	400	that	1900	

200 miles

dist ⁿ from Khas I:		N ^o of Vill	Men	Wom ⁿ	boys	girls	Total N ^o of Souls
200 miles N. N. W.	14 The Calapawut	Seven	570	900	1007	Child	1470
170 miles N.	15 The Sarowut	One	700	370	1007	Child	510
100 miles N. E.	16 The Wacomassut	Four	210	1400	1007	Child	610
200 miles N. E.	17 The Cape Tars	Five	76	120	1007	Child	206
70 miles N.	18 The Santess	Two	43	60	1007	Child	123
120 miles N.	19 The Congerut	One	22				
50 miles N. E.	20 The Weneawut	One	36	70	1007	Child	106
60 miles N. E.	21 The Seawees	One	57	1007	1007	Child	57
West of y ^e English	22 Stewans	One	80	160	1007	Child	240
Settlement	23 Corsaboyes	Five	95	200	1007	Child	295
							Total 28011

6th June

Q^d Lucie What is the Condition of the Spanish Settlement at St. Augustine, what Advantage might it be to the Government of Carolina to have this place taken from the Spaniards Annexed, and by what means this might be most Easily Accomplished

Answer St. Augustine is y^e only Town the Spaniards are Possess of in Florida and is Situated in the Latitude of 29 Degrees & fifty five minutes North and about one hundred & fifty Miles from Port Royal in South Carolina It is a Garrison containing three hundred Soldiers under pay & about one hundred Families of Inhabitants, that make near one hundred more Men, besides Women and Children whose Chief Support depends on y^e expence & pay of the Soldiers. Out of this Number they make a Troop of about 100 Horse and in and about the place in 4 or 5 Villages they have 3 or 400 Armed Indian men most of w^h are Yamassees that lately committed y^e barbarous Massacre on his Majesty's Subjects of Carolina and still continue (even during y^e Peace with Spain by connivances of y^e Spaniards) their depredations and Murders on the English Besides the Indians they have in Subjection A great number of barbarous Indians along the Coast of Florida who ever now & then inhumanly massacre all the Cast away or Ship Wreck English, that often are Cast Amongst them coming thro' the Gulf

Gulf of Florida The Spaniards of St Augustine, drive a Trade with the Indians of Florida for Ambergrise and Waked goods and with y^e other Indians for Peltry.

The place being only a Garrison there is but small Trade there what they formerly sent to the Havana was hides Tallow & the paws of fish Especially mullets Salted. The Country produces Pitch and Tar, which by y^e help of the Negroes plundered by the Indians from Carolina and bought by y^e Spaniards they begin to make a trade on, to our great detrement. In the open fields there is Orange Trees and In St Augustine Lemmon Trees Citron trees Lime trees besides Peaches Figs Pomgranates and some Olive Trees, they are not suffered to propagate the Olive Trees.

The Country is capable of a great many improvements but y^e place being as I said a Garrison and y^e Soldiers very raw layg fellows being Banditts banished from New Spain for crimes committed there no great matter can be expected from them; The Town is unfortified containing about 200 Houses & has a Convent of Franciscan Fryers, with two more Churches some built with Timber, some with Stone.

It is Guarded by a Small Fort wth four Bastions built with Stone & regularly Fortified the Curtains has

no Room for Cannon but there are Fifty Pieces Mounted
 on the Bastions the Ditch is Dry, but they can let
 y^e Sea in at High water the walls are about 25 or
 30 foot high for which reason y^e Artillery can do no
 execution when People are intrenched within 50 or 60 Paces
 of the Fort for they can't bring their Guns to bear,
 y^e outer Square of y^e Fort from y^e Point of y^e Bastion
 to Bastion, does not exceed 500 feet & the inward open
 place not built upon to be less than 100 Feet Square
 for which reason a bomb would make great Execution
 when besides Indians there can be little less than
 1000 Souls confined in a Siege in y^e Compass, the Maga-
 zine & Storehouse are built along y^e Curtains and are
 Bomb proof, the Stone of y^e Castle looks like freestone
 but I judge much better for Fortifications it will not
 splinter but give way to Cannon Ball as tho' you would
 stick a Knife into a Cheese, the Ground Round it
 is proper for Intrenchments or making Approaches, it being
 light without Stones the reason the Spaniards give for
 maintaining this place are y^t they keep it as a Barrier
 to prevent the English from encroaching any farther into
 Florida & to keep Possession of that Country for his
 Catholick Majesty 2^d they say that the Roman Church
 is at one half of the Expence in order to protect their
 missionaries

missionarys that are sent to convert the Indians; and lastly that they might Relieve from chance such Spaniards as shall be either cast away or in distress coming thro' the Gulf.

There is but a very shallow Barr going into St Augustine & most and end the sea breaks quite across it there being scarce 5 Feet water a low Water and the Tyde rises not above Six feet more except on a Spring with an Easterly Winder, when there may be about 12 feet so they are forced to load and unload any vessel of burthen without the Barr in y^e Open Sea. There are good Pylotes In Charles Towne y^e can carry in Sloopes At St Johns about 12 Leagues to the North of St Augustine is a good Harbour where is 17 feet Water but y^e Channell is narrow.

The Spaniards at St Augustine having encouraged the Indians under their Governm^t to come and Murder & plunder his Majesties Subjects in Carolina and themselves harbouring Rebels, Fellons, Debtors, Servants and Negro Slaves, putting this Government under a Necessity of keeping a Force and Some thousand Pounds yearly charged to a Guard y^e Frontiers, even in time of Peace there is an Absolute Necessity for us to Expell them out of St Augustine we soon should reap y^e benefit of it by enlarging y^e Trade

Trade of y^e Colony by so many hands still and maintained by the rest that could follow their work and a number more would flock into us who are deterred by y^e Dread th^t Sculking War brings with it and even our own Indians would be less insolent & more obedient to us who we are forced to count least they should revolt Four or five hundred men to Joyn wth Forces Carolina could make, with a bomb Ketch some battering Cannon and other Warlike Stores in Proportion would easily Effect y^e Conquest of this place and would be undertaken with Alacrity by the People of this Province.

5th Querie How the French Settlements on the River Mississipi may Affect the People of Carolina whether they have Seized the Fort of Pensicola belonging to y^e Spaniards and what can be done to prevent any Hazard or Inconvenies Carolina May be exposed to from those Settlements.

Answer? 'Tis without dispute that the French are very Strong there, by all Accounts they are already not less then Five or Six Thousand fighting men, and more are daily Sent over from France with a Designe to make a very Considerable Settlement there, they have likewise a Fort at the Halbamas, a Nation of

of Indians that we used to trade with which lies
 within y^e limits of the Charter of this Govern^t Com-
 manded by a Capt^t Legat & Engine with 100 Soldiers in
 the King of Frances pay where they Dayly encroach
 upon us & draw away our Indians, these great pre-
 parations of settling the Missisipi cannot but very
 much Alarm all y^e Continents of America and Es-
 pecially Carolina that lies soe near them for even
 in time of Peace they underhand incence y^e Indians
 Against us & Incourage them to make incursions upon
 us to the great Damage and hazard of our Out
 most Settlements but there should ever be a Warre
 between the Crowns of France and England this Province
 would fall an Easy Prey to them & very probably
 Virginia New York and Other Plantations to which
 this Colony is a Frontier would feel the Effects
 of the French growing so powerfull In America.
 The French have Seized y^e fort of Pensacola and are
 now in Possession thereof, they are not a little
 glad of having secured so good a Port or Haven
 near their Intended Settlement, An officer that is
 now here sent to me with letters from Mons^r Bien-
 ville Govern^r of Noville, about some French deserters
 Informs me that they are about making another
 Fort

Tort Among our Indians above one hundred miles nearer to us and thus will keep encroaching upon us from time to time if not prevented the manner of which Y^r Lord^{sh} can best Judge it being out of our Power to put any Stop thereto.

6th Query What Trade is there in that Province by exportation or importation how and in what particulars is the Trade thereof increased or Decreased of late Years and what hath been y^e reason of Such increase or Decay

Ans^r? The bulk of the Trade of this Province is carried on from Great Britain from whence come here Generally one Year with the other about Sixty Ships with Sundry British and other Manufactures which return thither directly Laden from hence with some Deer Skins, Rice, Pitch, & Tar, Dying wood &c as the County Money Granted by Act of Parliament of Great Britain for the importing Pitch, Tar, Masts & other Naval Stores has been of great encouragement to the Plantations in General to export Naval Stores, so this Plantation in particular has surpassed all America besides in supplying Great Britain Accordingly with great quantities of Pitch & Tar, there have been Exported in one Year by computation above fifty Thousand Barrells of both, which
great

great exports of Savall Stoves, not only have Occasioned a
 greater Consumption of British Manufactories but encouraged
 y^e merchants abroad to import into this Province great
 Numbers of Negre Slaves from Africa and brought a great
 concourse of Ships to this Port to load our bulky Com-
 modities, Wee Reckon we likewise load for Sundry of the
 American Plantations about 80 Vessells more with Rice, Ind,
 Pork, Leather, Boards, Headers & other Lumber, Pitch & Tar.
 Whence we import Bread, Flower, Beer, Cyder, Lick and
 other Provisions, from the Northern Plantations & Negre Slaves
 Rum Sugar Mollassus Cotton &c, from the Southern Plantations
 To this Bounty Money we chiefly attribute the Cause of our
 Trades increasing very considerably, within those Ten Years
 our Planters having by means thereof been so enriched as
 to Purchase great Numbers of Negre Slaves the Labour
 of which has incredibly increased the Produce & Manufac-
 ture of this Province w^h being very Bulky and Cum-
 bersome as beforemencord Requires a great Number of Ships
 to carry it off Our Trade has within this 3 or 4 Years
 met with some Check, by reason of our Country Bills
 of Credit which being Stamped & declared Currant in all
 payments and no Fund for the paymt of them came
 almost to be of no value to the Manifest Injury
 of those who were obliged to receive them in Satisfaction
 of

of Debts contracted a long while before they were made
 Several considerable Merchants in England having there
 by received a prejudice have Intirely Dropt this Trade
 to y^e deminishing thereof. Another cause why our Trade
 at p^{re}sent must decay is the little demand of our
 Navell Stores (viz^t) Pitch Tarr and Turpentine in great
 Britain, and if the County money should be taken
 of, or when y^e Act is expired & not renewed, one
 third of the Shipping that comes here will be more
 then sufficient to export our produce and Several
 who have great numbers of Negroes will hardly finde
 worke to Employ them, we making already Yearly so
 much Rice as we can finde well a bent for Amount
 ing to about 14000 Barrells each containing about
 350^{lb} that Our Tarr lies under a Disreputacon of not
 being so good as East Country Tarr but am Satisfied
 it is mostly Owing to y^e intrest the East Country
 merchants have with y^e Ropemakers who being obliged
 to buy there hemp of them will not lett them have
 it without they will give them their price for their
 Tarr also and Oblige them to give it a good Name
 & decay ours, Hemp grows here very well but is not as
 yet propagated for want of People who understands y^e
 husbandry of it.

J. Lucie

1 Querie What number of Ships or other Vessells are there belonging to the Province where built What number of Seafaring men what manufactures are sold there of any sort whatsoever.

Answer The number of Vessells belonging to this Port is not great, we reckon there may be about Twenty and they Generally but small as most proper for our American trade Amongst our Selves some built here, some in y^e northern plantations purchased by the merchants here, We are come to no great matter of building here for want of Persons who undertake it the Country in the World is plentifully supplied with Timber for that purpose and well stored with convenient Rivers, as for Seafaring men few or none reside here they always belonging to the small Ships that come here we reckon we may have in February and y^e beginning of March y^e time y^e y^e greatest number of Ships are here, near 500 Seafaring men but in y^e Summer we have but few Vessells in our Port. Our Chief Manufactories or our Staple are Rice Pitch and Tarr, where with Our British Ships load home wth some Skins We formerly made considerable quantities of Raw Silk w^{ch} was esteemed in England better then that w^{ch} came from y^e Straights but the price of Negroes daily enhancing and work in generall growing Dearer we were forced

forced to quit it to go upon y^e other Commodities, which
we found to yield y^e Planters more proffit if encouragement
were given, very large quantities of very good might be made
here for the future. We formerly made likewise good Indigo
but there has been none of this growth Exported these severall
Years, being wholly laid Aside, Severall usefull Manufacturis
might begun upon in this Province to good advantage but
our Planters Applying them selves almost wholly to the making
Rice Pitch and Tarr they do not think thereof

My Lords The foregoing queries have been in my hands
or 4 Months but y^e continuall Affairs we have had and
distractions amongst our People which has at last ended in
throwing of all Obedience to the ^{law} Govern^t has prevented my
making y^e necessary Enquiries about them so soon as I other-
wise should have done which I hope Y^e Lord^s will excuse
I send Y^e Lord^s an Account of a Small Expedition I sent
out against the Spanish Indians living under the protection
of St Augustine who had just before surpris'd and killed
3 or 4 of our People & carried away as many Prisoners as
also y^e examinacōn off a Spanish Prisoner taken in that
expedition. I am with y^e greatest Submissiōn and respect.

Your Lords^{rs}

Recd April 29th
Recd 3rd May 7th } 1720

Most faithfull and devoted humble Servant
Rob^t Johnson

B. P. & O. Prop^r. B. I. Vol 10, 2 204 + 205

29th January 1719

May it Please Y^r Lords^{ts}:

We did Ourselves the Honour to write to You on the Twenty fourth day of Decemb^r last to make Your Lordships acquainted with the Steps We had taken towards the Preservation of these parts of his Majesties Dominions. And as We were then very short in laying before Your Lordships the many Grievances We had so long labour'd under so We now beg Your Lordships favourable Acceptance of Our General Representation which comes herewith. Our hopes of Your Approbation of the Transactions in this Country are greatly increased Since We have been informed that Six Months past Your Lordships were pleased to State Some Queries to Coll^d Johnson the Proprietors late Governour which nearly concern'd the Welfare of North America wherein Your Lordships great and tender regard to his Majesties Subjects of this Settlement are made Manifest.

We are deeply concern'd that the Answering Queries of such and so great Importance have been so long neglected and that no Obedience has been paid to Your Lordships request, tho it is no Surprize to us when We consider it fell into the hands of the Proprietors Governour, who no Doubt thought Your Lordships had in View to gett this Settlement under

B. P. R. O. Prop. B. I. Vol 10, 2 204 + 205

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under his Majesty's immediate Care and Protection it being of the highest consequence to the Crown of Great Britain that it should be so, considering as well the present War with Spain as the Powerful Settlement of the French on all sides of us, So for fear of Disobliging his Masters and loosing the Government, then . . . been lock'd up by him ever since. Thus this poor unhappy Country may have . . . accounted Neglectfull of Your Lordships Commands, which Imputation We . . . take all just Measures to Acquit Our Selves of, and So soon as We were informed . . . things were in the Settlement, We left no Stone untunn'd in endeavouring to . . . Sight of them and have at last the without the Knowledge of Coll^d Johnson Obtained it. And We beg Your Lordships will believe that We have return'd You A just answer to every Question; the Affairs relating to the Indians, being reported by A Gent^l who has been employed by the Publick and has lived many Years amongst them. The Account of the Garrison at St. Augustine being taken from Credible Persons that have been there, and Every other Matter and thing therein contained Your Lordships may Depend upon the Truth of.

We hope and Doubt not but Your Lordships will be pleased to put A right Construction upon Our Actions and be Assured that We have no other View in all We have

*... this document at long away where it
... ..*

have ^{the} good of his Majesties Subjects
and Dominions, Which We shall At all times make
Appear by Our firm Loyalty and due Obedience to his
most Sacred Majesty and by always observing such Com-
mands as Your Lordships will be pleased to Lay on.

May it Please Y^r Lords^{hs}

Your Lordships

Signd by Order of the Commons Most Obedient and most Humble Ser-
House of Assembly vants

Hopworth. Speaker

Jas Moore

London Walter

Richd Allen

Alexand Parris

Rich^d Bursford

B. Schencklingh

Jos Morton

Council

George Chicken

The Waring

Samuel Spiceman

The Smith

Sam Everleigh

South Carolina

January 29th 1779

An Answer

An Answer to all the Queries sent by the
Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of Trade and
Plantations relating to the State of South
Carolina.

To the First Query. Concerning the present State of
Carolina.

Answer. South Carolina is situated in a most pleasant
and agreeable Climate and productive of whatsoever necessary
for the Life of man, Yet is but thinly inhabited in proportion
to the rest of his Majesties Colonys on the Main Land of
America, By reason it is the Frontier of the British
Empire on the Said Main to the South and West and Ex-
posed to the Incursions of the French and Spaniards and
barbarous Indian Savages, But more Especially because of the
ill Policy of its Government under Proprietors who by reason
of their supine negligence and their disorderly and confused
Administration of the publick Affairs and their inability
to protect the Inhabitants from the Insults of their Enemies
have put the same in the utmost Confusion, so that his
Majesties Subjects are neither safe in their Lives, Liberties
or Estates which not only prevents an Increase of people
to come in to reinforce this Frontier, but Obludges many
daily to quit and desert the same, and there is no means
left to prevent this Colony from sinking into utter Ruin
but

but his Majesties taking the same forthwith into his immediate Protection

To the second Query Concerning the Number of People and Strength of Carolina, what Forts and places of Defence are there, and in what condition are those Forts.

Answer The Number of white people are about Nine thousand Souls, and as all Males from the age of sixteen to Sixty are Obligated to Appear in the Militia that Number does not exceed two thousand men, who are generally Expert in the use of Armes, Excellent Marks men, and by their often Engaging with Indians Spaniards and French are become bold, active, good woodsmen and enured to toil and labour, but the Settlement lying Scattered along the Sea Coast for one hundred and fifty mile, makes it difficult and expensive to gett a Number into a body upon any Sudden Invasion or Incursion.

For the reasons given in the first Answer this Number began to decrease till some Stop was put thereto by the present measures.

Charles Town is the only town and Port in the Province whose Fortifications being much damaged by Storms, and the great guns dismounted, and every thing relating to the preservation of the Government wholly Abandoned to Negligence and Confusion, and the Inhabitants finding themselves

themselves disappointed (by the Evil Ministry of the Proprietors) of the Several Methods they had taken to restore those Fortifications, were quite heartless and were ready sooner to quit the province than be at any more Expence about the defence of it, had they not been elevated and Spirited by the late efforts made to have the Government in his Majesties hands. Upon which they with heart and hand are repairing the Fortifications of Charles Town, and will have sixty five Guns mounted upon the same, and all without the Contribution of one penny by the Proprietors.

They are now also repairing a Small Fort built to command the Entrance of the Harbour of Charles Town mounted with twenty two Guns and by the Royal bounty of his Majesty King George. Our Magazine of Arms and Ammunition is in good condition.

Besides these Fortifications the Inhabitants have built a Small Fort at Port Royal which has about twelve Guns mounted thereon to restrain the Incursions of the Spanish Garrison of St Augustine and their Indians, having about thirty men in constant pay to Guard the same.

There are also two Small Forts built of Wood at about one hundred and forty miles back in the mainland each having fifteen men to guard them, serving to protect those that

that Trade with the Indians and prevent their coming into the Settlement all which is altogether done at the Charge of the Inhabitants who by these Expences and the debts contracted by the late bloody Indian War and the several Expeditions against the Pirates and the Alarms caused by Incursions from St. Augustine, has brought a heavy Debt upon the Inhabitants who have now lost all Publick Credit by the Arbitrary Methods taken lately by the Proprietors of Abrogating and Repealing the Acts and Laws they had made for discharging those Debts only out of a View of serving the private Ends of some of their creatures here soe that without the Impartial and Steddy influence of his Majestys more immediate Government and protection, this Colony as before is mentioned will be lost to the British Empire, to the Indangering Virginia and the other Northern Colonys.

To the third Query, relating to the Strength and Number of the Indians in the Neighbourhood of Carolina and of their Inclinations for us, or the French or Spaniards.

Answer. The Indians may be divided into three parts, first the Indians to the Northward between this Colony and Virginia are about two thousand eight hundred Soules of which Number there is about one thousand men, these are intirely

intirely in the English Interests and by their Situation will be soe as long as Carolina is a Barrier between them and the Ineroachments of the French. The Second division may be reckoned the Mountain Indians called Cherokees whose Number is about Eleven thousand five hundred Souls including about three thousand eight hundred men, these at present are intirely in the English Interests, but God only knows how long they will continue soe, for the Ineroaching French (with whom they now are at War) leaves no Stone unturnd to gett them over to them; which puts us to vast charges in making presents to their Chiefs, but if the French should at last prevail with them, this colony will be reduced to the last Extremity. Thirdly may be Accounted the Indians the French have Intirely brought over to their party and trade, who were Subject to this Province untill the Year 1715 who were accounted at that time to be near ten thousand Souls, of which number there was reckoned about three thousand men, they are now at peace with this Settlement, but as the French have secured their Interest among them by building Forts and placing Garrisons, and carry on their trade by water barriage to their towns it is past dispute that upon a War with France they will joyn with them to make an Entire Conquest of this Province, and the Chiefest reason that they are now at Peace
with

with this Settlement proceeds from the War that is between them and the Cherokees.

To these may be added about three or four hundred Indians of the most desperate Murderers in the late Indian War, that are harboured at St Augustine and Incited and Armed by the Spaniards to commit Depredations and Murders on the Frontiers of our Settlements.

To the Fourth Query concerning St Augustine, and what advantage might it be to the Government of Carolina to have this place taken from the Spaniards Annexed and by what means this might be most easily accomplished.

Answer St Augustine is the only Spanish town in Florida and about one hundred and fifty miles from the Frontiers of Port Royal all the Land between being deserted and intirely uninhabited, it is a garrison containing three hundred Sory Soldiers being mostly Banditti and undisciplined, they have no Plantations but what belongs to four or five Indian Villages in its Neighbourhood so consequently no trade but what is occasioned by the Expence of the Garrison, and with the Indians except lately they make some pitch and tar with the help of the Negre Slaves plundered by their Indians from our Frontier Settlements. It is however a pleasant Country and Capable if in English hands of very great improvements.

There

There are about two hundred houses in the town which is unfortified, but there is a fine Fort being a quadrangle on whose Bastions are near fifty pieces of Cannon Mounted, but being small there is no place for Cannon on the Curtains. It is built of Stone and has a Moat or Ditch round it, whereinto they can let the Sea at high water, and does not Exceed five hundred Feet Square in the inside, and about twenty eight Feet high so the Cannon cannot Command the ground when an Enemy is intrenched within fifty or sixty paces of the same.

In the Year 1702 this Settlement tilted out five hundred men to take possession of that town under the Command of Coll^l James Moore, who soon possessed themselves of the town and Country adjacent and kept possession of the same seven weeks, but having no pieces for battery nor Mortars or bombs could not take the Castle but thought to Starve the Spaniards out, but there came two men of War and two Transports from the Havana with relief which obliged him to retire to this Province.

So it is certain that two Fifth rates with a Bomb Ketch and Ingenieurs and two hundred Regular Troops with the Assistance that this Province would readily lend to such an Enterprize would easily take that Castle, which being small would have one thousand or twelve hundred
browded

crowded in the same, of men, women and children as well Indians as Spaniards, and could not hold out after a few Bombs were thrown into the same.

The Spaniards keep this place as they say, to preserve the possession of Florida, to protect their Missionaries among the Indians, and that they may relieve from thence the Gallions and other Rich Ships that often happen to be cast away or in distress coming thro the Gulph of Florida.

It would be of great advantage not only to the Province but to the rest of the English Empire in America to have St Augustine taken from the Spaniards, for it would make a notable barrier to his Majesties Dominions upon the Main, it would be a place of Refuge and relief to his Majesties Subjects that are in distress or cast away coming thro the Gulph of Florida and are now always murdered and eaten by the Savages living on the Coasts of that Country. It would put an end to the distresses this Settlement lies under, by the depredations of the Indians abetted and Incouraged by the Spaniards of that place who also harbour Rebels, Felons, Debtors, Servants and Slaves that escape thither from this Settlement who are Obligated even in time of peace to keep a constant guard and Scout boats to secure our Frontiers and repulse the Enemy.

It

It would very much enlarge the Indian trade, which takes off a considerable quantity of English Hottens and other Manufactures, And would cause the Indians now in Obedience to us to be less insolent and more obedient to our Government whom we are now obliged to caress lest they should revolt to the Spaniards there.

To the Fifth Query. How the French Settlements on the River Mississippi may affect the people of Carolina, whether they have seized the Fort of Pensacola belonging to the Spaniards, and what can be done to prevent any hazard or inconvenience Carolina may be exposed to from that Settlement.

Answer The Settlements the French are now making in Louisiana are of the last consequence to the Safety not only of Carolina but to Virginia, for the Rivers upon which they are making these Settlements rises near our Settlements and even within the hills from whence the Virginia Rivers Spring. The first Fortification the French built was at Mobile about three hundred and Sixty mile from our Frontiers which was in the Year 1700 this province having long before that discovered and traded with the Indians Adjacent untill then it being within the limits of the Charter granted to the Proprietors they made no farther Attempt untill the Year 1710 when they caused the Alabama
Indians

Indians to murder our traders settled above thirty Years among them and plundered our Factory, upon which they immediately Erected A Fort and placed Soldiers there and new named the place Newthoulse which is within two hundred and fifty miles of our Frontier, upon which we lost the trade of the Chickasaws, Albasmas, Talibossee, and Abicaws and other Nations of whose trade we were possessed off for above thirty Years, and they were entirely Subject to the English nation, and their Chiefs for that time paid tribute and received their commissions from this Government so that the English nation thereby loses the vending of at least six thousand pound Sterling prime cost in Cloath and other goods yearly.

The French not content with this Incroachment in the Year 1717 built a Fort at the mouth of Catahouchee River which is Navigable untill it comes within less than one hundred miles off our Frontier which had this ill effect that the Ochese Nation have withdrawn their dependence upon the English and tho they suffer the English to trade with them, yet the French does the same also and having water carriage to them makes the Indians intollorably insolent, and our trade precarious and there is great reason to believe that in a War they would joyn the French against us having already a

a Quarrel with us, But in the Year 1718 the French
 quitted that last mentioned Fort because the Spanish
 Fort of Pensacola lay between the same and the rest
 of their usurpations upon which the Spaniards took
 possession of the same and erected a Fort there, but in
 the Year 1719 the French took Pensacola from the Span-
 iards whereby they are become Masters of an Excellent
 harbour for Men of War, which untill then they were
 destitute of, the whole coast being Shallow for Several
 hundred leagues to the Westward of the same, And that
 same Year 1719. they Imported above four thousand men
 into these parts, and are building their Capital City
 near the mouth of the River Mississippi naming the
 same. New Orleans which is four hundred and Eighty
 miles from our Frontiers, they are now preparing to
 repossess themselves of Chatahouchee River (called by the
 Spaniards the Apalachicola River) and make a strong
 Settlement there, and as their Emissaries have been view-
 ing the coast between this Settlement and St Augustine,
 it puts us into a terrible consternation, and they are
 so sensible of our weakness being left abandoned void
 of Royal Protection that they are not ashamed to give
 out among the Indians that they will take a time
 to drive us into the Sea, and not leave an English man
 upon

upon the Main, their prodigious and Swift proceedings
 and powering such Numbers of Indigent needy Soldiers
 into these lands and who having no plantations, nor
 any thing of their own, are greedily expecting a Conjun-
 ure to have the plundering of our Flourishing Settlement
 wherein is about twelve thousand Negro Slaves and the
 Inhabitants finding no remedy from the many represent-
 ations made to the Lords Proprietors to take some mea-
 sures to put a Stop to these incroachments who never
 thought it worth their while so much as to give an
 Answer to the same that all those that are able
 were making preparations to remove to places of Safety,
 unable to prevent the ruin of the Province and re-
 preserve so good a Country to the British Dominions
 they resolved to throw off the Yoke of the Proprietors
 and Assume the Government in his Majesties Name, that
 being more immediately under the influence of his Royal
 Government we may become Sharers of the Safety and
 protection Enjoyed by the rest of his happy Subjects.
 And as there is no other Remedy left to prevent the
 impending Ruin of this Settlement from the French
 whenever they please to put their designs in Execution
 but his Majesties Powerful Protection and Assistance, so
 it is most undoubtly true, that if this Settlement be
 by

by any interest of the Proprietors longer deprived of the same, that the Inhabitants under Such Circumstances, will sooner draw off their Estates and Families to places of Safety, then any longer contribute to preserve them Seeing after all that they can do, it will not be in their power.

To the sixth Query what trade is there in that province, by Exportation, how and in what particulars is the trade thereof increased or decreased of late Years, and what hath been the reasons of such Increase or decay.

Answer. As for the trade, the province is in a very flourishing Condition in all its Branches (except what relates to the Indian Trade which is above half lost to the French) Tho' the Chief Exportation consists in Rice, Pitch, Tarr, and Turpentine, Skins, great Store of Timber and masts for Shipping and other naval Stores, and great plenty of black cattle and Hogs for Provisions, and the Soil is likewise very fit and apt for the production of Hemp, Flax, Indigo, Cotton and more especially Silk and only wants persons of Skill for the Manufacturing thereof. This together with ^{returns made in} in Bullion that we Receive in Return for the Provisions we Transport to the West India Islands goes all to Great Britain to about the

the value of Eighty thousand pound Sterling p Anno, and near two hundred Sail of all Sorts are freighted here in A Year, but Still wanting other Manufactures We receive bleaching, Furniture, Iron ware and every other thing that is necessary for the convenience of the Life of Man from Great Britain whose Merchants are the only traders with us and by yearly supplying us with near one thousand Negroes Increases our Export by the many more hands set at work, See it is more Apparent, that if were under the Steady and regular Government of his Majesty, and thereby intitled to the more immediate protection of his Royal Authority, that we might be secured thereby from the threatnings of our powerful Neighbours the Spaniards, and the incroachments of the French, And we should in a few Years become as considerable to the Crown of Great Britain as any Plantation in America, which otherwise must be lost to the Same

To the Seventh Query, What number of Ships or other Vessells are there belonging to the province, where built, and what number of Seafaring men, what Manufactures are settled there of any Sorts whatsoever.

Answer. The trade being in a manner carryed on by the British

British Merchants, there are not above twenty small vessels belonging to the traders here, which mostly were built here, as also the London Merchants send and build vessels here, so the number of Seafaring men are very few. And being altogether supplied with necessaries from Great Britain there is no manner of Manufactures settled here, but what is mentioned as above.

But to Illustrate this branch of Trade more particularly we send an Abstract taken from the Collectors books relating to the Same.

To the Eighth Query, whether there be any Mines and of what Sorts.

Answer. We know of none certain Except Iron Mines which the Proprietors having the Royalty of Discourages any attempts of opening, and if they were compounded with for their Royalties in the Same, yet no body would bear the charge of such a work in a place of no real security and so lyable to the incursions of Enemies, but the Case would be much bettered under his Majesties Government, but we have been frequently told that in the Mountainous part of the colony there are mines of Gold, Silver, Copper and several other Oars, tho' we do not take upon us to affirm the Same of our own Knowledge.

An

An Account of the Export of South Carolina,
taken from the Collectors Books for y^e Years
17th, to 17th 1/4 and from 17th 1/4 to 17th 3/4

Exported from the Province of South Carolina from Jan^y
17th to Jan^y 17th 1/4 Vigt

To Great Britain, Six thousand Seven hundred and Seventy
three Barrels of Rice, Eighteen thousand four hundred and
fourteen Barrels of Pitch, Twenty Seven thousand Six hundred
and Sixty Barrels of Tarr, and Forty three chests of Deer
Skins. Besides Logwood, Bragilitta, Hogsh^o and Pipe Staves,
cedar-planks, Pine-planks, Boards &c

To the Several Plantations, Two thousand three hundred
and thirty three Barrels of Rice, Four thousand one hundred
and Eighty Seven Barrels of Pitch, and five thousand Six
hundred and Seventy Seven Barrels of Tarr, besides Masts,
Booms, Bowsprits, Barrels of Beef, Pork, Butter, Candles,
Soap, Tallow, Deer Skins, Tan'd leather, Raw hides, Corn,
Pease, cedar plank and pine plank. Hoops, Staves, Bars
Shingles &c

Exported from the said Province from January 17th to Jan-
uary 17th 3/4 Vigt

To Great Britain Nine thousand one hundred and fifteen
Barrels of Rice, Twelve thousand four hundred and Seventy
five Barrels of Pitch, Fifteen thousand and fifty two
Barrels

Barrels of Tarr, and Eighty Chests of Deer Skins besides Log
wood, Bragilletta, Hogsh^o and Pipe Stave, Cedar and Pine
Plank Boards &c.

To the Plantations. Three thousand nine hundred and
fifty three Barrels of Rice, Four thousand four hundred
and six Barrels of Pitch and Six thousand two hundred
and seventy three Barrels of Tarr, besides Masts, Booms,
Bowsprits, Barrels of Buse, Pork, Butter, Candles, Soap,
Tallow, Deer Skins, Land leather, Raw hides, Corn, Cedar
plank and Pine plank, Slaves, Hoops, Boards Shingles,
Oars &c.

Recd 28th March 1720

Read

July the 7th 1720

(Feb 3^d 1719²⁰)

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

The Most humble Petition of the Council and Assembly of the Settlement in South Carolina containing a Representation of the Great Grievances and Intolerable hardships the said Inhabitants have suffered under the late Government of the Lords Proprietors of that Province.

Sheweth

That his late Majesty Charles the Second by his Charter bearing Date the Twenty Fourth Day of March in the Fifteenth Year of his Reign Did Give and Grant unto Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Peter Colleton and to their heirs and assigns the Province of Carolina with Privileges and Jurisdictions requisite for ye good Governmt and safety thereof. And made and created them the true and Absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Country. Who having humbly besought leave of his said Majesty by their Industry and charge to transport and make an ample Colony of his Majesties Subjects Natives of the Kingdom of England and elsewhere within
his

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his Dominions into the said Country at that time only Inhabited by some Barbarous People who had no knowledge of Almighty God being thereto Excited with a laudable and pious Zeal for the Propagation of y^e Christian Faith And the Enlargement of his Maties Empire and Dominions as it most Amply sett forth in the said Charter. —

Notwithstanding which the said Lords Proprietors or their heirs or assigns have not to this Day been at any Charge or used any Endeavours to propagate the Gospel amongst the said Barbarous people who continue as Ignorant of Almighty God and the Christian Faith as before the Granting of the said Charter. Neither have the said Lords Proprietors been Industrious at their Charge to Transport and make an ample Colony of his Maties Subjects in the said Province but on the contrary from time to time impeaded and hindered the Peopleing the same by Violating the Covenants made with his Maties Subjects who upon their Fair promises were invited to be at y^e Charge of Transporting themselves And thereby Prevaricating with his Majesty who upon those considerations Granted them the said Royal Charter. —

And as one of the Principal designs of his said Majesty in Granting the said Charter with such ample Powers and Jurisdictions to the said Lords Propriet^{rs} was for the Good Govern^t

Goverment and Safety of his Leige Subjects in ye said Province
yet the Lords Proprietors have so Abused that Trust and
Confidence reposed in them that by their Confused Ad-
ministration over your Majestyes Subjects in this Province
they are neither Safe in their Liberties or Properties. But
have Abandoned the Government to Evil Ministers and
Exposed us to ye ravages of most barbarous Enemies
Whereby wee hope it will be Evident to your most Grac-
ious Majestye that they have acted contrary to the Design
of their Original Trust and that the same will more
fully Appear by these our Grievances Now most humbly
presented to your Majestie sett forth in the following
Representations.

That the said Lords Proprietors were by their said
Charter Impowered to build & found Churches Chappels
and Oratories in convenient and fitt places within
the bounds and Limits of the said Province And to cause
them to be Dedicated and Consecrated according to the
Ecclesiastical Laws of the Kingdom of England together
with full and ample Rights Jurisdictions Priviledges
Prerogatives Royalties Liberties Immunities and Fran-
chises of what kind soever within the said Province
necessary for the same - yet the said Lords Proprietors or
their Heirs or Assignes (in neglect of those Extensive Powers
Granted

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Granted to them on the great Confidence his Majesty had
in their Religious and good intentions) have not to this
Day Erected any Church Chapel or Oratorie for Divine
Worship nor any School or Seminary for the Education
of Youth in the Principals of the Christian Religion Nor ever
reserved Any Places within any Bounds or Limits for the
same or soe much as Covenanted with any of your Majesties
Subjects to whom they have sold Lands for the reservation
of Any Bounds Limits or Places for the same nor procured
the Dedication or Consecration According to y^e Ecclesiastical
Laws of England of any of those built by y^e Inhabitants
whereby those Unhappy & Moful Consequences by their
Neglect herein has befallen us, that the Youth by Imbibing
Irreligion for want of due Education may become as
Barbarous as the Native Savages.

Further We doe represent unto your Majesty that
the said Lords Proprietors by the said Charter were indued
with full power and Authority to give and Confer unto
and upon such of the Inhabitants of the said Province
as were Capable of Marks & Titles of honour and Favour
And who for their deserts and Services might Expect
the same But the sd^t Lords Proprietors instead thereof sent
over a Number of Blank Patents for creating Landgraves
and Cassiques to their Governour and Receiver Generall
in

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in this Province In Order to have them Exposed to Sale at a certain Price Soe that the Persons who by their Deserts were intituled to any such Marks of honour thought this Proceedure Soe mean that it was beneath them to accept thereof.

And Whereas the said Lords Propriet^{rs} their heirs and assigns are by the said Charter fully Impowered to Erect Raise and Build within the said Province and Places aforesaid or any Part or Parts thereof such and Soe Many Forts Fortresses Castles Cities Towns Boroughs Villages and other Fortifications whatsoever And the same or any of them to Fortify and Furnish with Ordnance Powder Shot Armory and all other habiliments of War both Offensive and Defensive as should be thought fitt and convenient for the Safety and Welfare of the said Province and Places or any part thereof. Whereby Wee conclude with great Submission to your Majesty That his late Majesty had a Tender regard for and was particularly Carefull of the Defence and Safety of such of his Subjects that were to be Settlers in the said Province as Well from the Invasions and Incursions of the Barbarous Indian Savages as other Enemies. But such was the Negligence of the said Lords Proprietors that neither in the Infancy of the Colony or any time since have they sett apart

apport or appropriated any of their Lands for erecting Towns Villages or Fortifications or soe much as contributed One Penny towards the raising any Forts or other Fortifications which to almost the ruin of the Inhabitants they had been Obliged to build by Advancing a great part of the little Estates they brought with them to settle this Province or which they had Obtained with Great pains hazard and Industry otherwise by the said Incapacity of the said Lords Proprietors to assist us this part of your Maties Dominions had been lost to your Empire had it not been for the vigorous Defence made by the Inhabitants against the several Attempts made to subdue them. —

That the said Lords Proprietors Contrary to express Powers granted them by the said Charter not to Ordain Make or Enact any Laws or Ordinances in the said Province but what were consonant to reason And as near as may be conveniently Agreeable to the Laws and Customs of England And soe as the same doe not Extend to the binding charging or taking away of the right or Interest of any Person or Persons in their Freehold Goods or Chattells whatsoever Yet notwithstanding the said Lords Proprietors did in the year 1704 under their hands & seals Ratify and Confirme Two Acts of Assembly of this Province The first

first Entitled an Act for Establishing Religious Worship in this Province according to the Church of England and for Erecting of Churches for the Publick Worship of God and alsoe for the Maintenance of Ministers and building convenient houses for them wherein they Established a Comission for the displacing the Rectors or Ministers of the Churches in the said Province and the Second Act Entitled An Act for the more Effectual Preservation of the Government of this Province by requiring all Persons that should be then Chosen Member of the Comons house of Assembly and sitt in the same to take their Oaths And Subscribe the Declaration Appointed by that Act And to Conformer to the Religious Worship in this Province according to the Rites and Usages of the said Church by which Act a great part of your Maties Free born Subjects Inhabitants in this Province were Excluded from being Members of the General Assembly And tho' it was represented to the said Lords Proprietors that there were many corrupt practices made Use of by their Governmt here in Order to have those Acts passed And that it was contrary to the Rights and Liberties of your Maties Subjects yet they refused to redress the said Grievances untill Application was Made to the Honble House of Lords who having fully

& Maturely Weigh'd the Nature of these two Acts Address'd
 her late Majesty Queen Anne setting forth that the For-
 mer of these Acts was not Warranted by the Charter Grant-
 ed to the Proprietors of this Province as being not conson-
 ant to reason repugnant to the Laws of England And
 Destructive to the Constitution of the Church of England
 And that the latter of those Two Acts was founded upon
 falsity in Matter of Fact was repugnant to the Laws
 of England contrary to the Charter Granted to the
 Proprietors of this Province was an Encouragement
 to Atheism and Irreligion destructive to trade and
 tended to the Depopulating And ruining the said
 Province. And besought her Matye to use the most Effect-
 ual Methods to deliver the said Province from the
 Arbitrary Oppression Under which it lay And Order
 the Authors thereof to be Prosecuted according to Law.

Wee further Represent to your Matye that this Matter
 being referred to the Lords Commissioners of Trade they
 examined into it and finding All the Facts charged
 upon the Promoters of these Acts True. Represented to her
 Majesty the Twenty fourth of May 1706 that the making
 such Laws were an Abuse of the Powers Granted to the
 Proprietors by their Charter And would be a Forfeiture
 of such Power. They further humbly Offered to her Matye
 that

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that she would be pleased to give directions for re-
-assuming the same into her Maties hands. On the tenth
of June her Majestie was pleased to Approve of the said
Representation And Accordingly declared the laws
menconed therein should be made null and void by
the Powers that made 'em & Did Order that for the
more Effectual Proceeding Against the said Charter
by way of Quo Warranto Mr Attorney and Mr Solicitor
General should inform themselves fully concerning
what might be most necessary for Effecting the same.
That by the said Charter his said Matye King
Charles the Second did in Express words save the Faith
Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to his Matye
his heirs and Successors for the said Province And
alsoe the right Title and Interest of all and every
his Subjects of the English Nation in the same And
Declares them to be the Liege People of the Crown of
England And to have right to all the Liberties Fran-
-chises and Priviledges of English Men as if they were
born in the Kingdom of England. Yet the said Lords
Proprietors having but small regard to the Royal Reserve
of your Majesties Sovereignty over this Province have
Assumed a Despotick Authority Exceeding the Regal
Power in Great Britain in repealing and Abrogating
by

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by themselves Alone Several beneficial laws from
time to time which were after a most Solemn
Manner ratified and confirmed by their Deputies
Impowered by them Soe to doe under their Respective
hands and Seals with the Advice and Consent of
the Representatives of the Free men mett in open Assem-
bly for the Good Government and Safety of this Province
After a most Arbitrary manner trampling upon
the rights and Liberties of your Maties Subjects who
have as English Men a Incontestable right of being
Governed by noe Laws made here but what are con-
sented to by them. Which Laws we presume are
of Full Force untill repealed by the same Authority
that made them, And sometimes this is done by two
or three of the Proprietors who pretend to have Proxies
or Deputacons from the Absent Proprietors or from
the Guardians of the Proprietors Under Age tho at
the same time those same Proprietors or Guardians
to those Under Age give Proxies or Deputacons to their
Representatives in this Province who in behalf of their
Principals Ratifye and confirme those Laws to the
Great confusion of their Administration contrary
to Any Power given to them by their Charter Endan-
gering the Safety of his Maties Subjects in this Governmt
and

and in Derogation of the Usual Methods Practised by them heretofore in the ^{like} Cases tho' their Deputies and Freeman here have never denied to repeal any Law when recommended thereto by the said Proprietors.

These Proceedings together with the Uncertain Method of their Administring their Government over your Majesties Subjects. Sometimes by a Govern^t representing the first person of the Proprietors in England and Seven Deputies each Separately representing the person of a Proprietor Doing all Acts of Government without a Council of the Inhabitants. - Anon by a Govern^t and Seven Deputies each respectively representing the whole board of Proprietors likewise without any Council. At another time a Govern^t representing the whole body of the Proprietors and Twelve others as a Council wherein they make noe distinction of Foreigners Unnaturalized And his Majesties Free born Subjects, have put us under Unspeakable hardships never knowing our Constitution, Destroy all Publick Credit soe necessary in this Frontier Province to Defend our Selves against our Enemies And defeat all Measures taken for our Safety and Preservation And good Government of the Province. Not to Instance All the Acts of Assembly they have taken upon them to repeal, They

They have repealed a Law that lays a Duty on Negroes imported from Africa which was appropriated to repair the Fortifications of this Province and to maintain some Soldiers on the Frontiers placed there to repulse the Spaniards and Indians living at St Augustine who continually make incursions on this Settlement And for maintaining our Clergy by which means the Lords Proprietors did what in them lay to Deprive our Clergy of a Maintenance And to make us an Easy Conquest to the Spaniards who understanding our weak and Defenceless Condition are preparing Forces at the Havana and other Spanish Ports to invade us at a time when by the vast Debts contracted by the Indian War and the Expeditions against the Pyrates all our Taxes and other Funds were Anticipated for severall years. - They have also taken upon them to repeal One other Act for Ascertaining the manner and forme of choosing Representatives of the Freemen to meet in Assembly wherein was followed the Method most Agreeable to the Laws of England And Consonant to the Method practised in other your Maties Dominions in America by which Law all Members for the Future be chosen in the several Parishes and Precincts through the Province by way of balloting And appointing the Number according to

to the largeness of each parish. And the said Proprietors have substituted in its place an Unpresidented Method of Summoning all the Freemen of the Province into two Bodys to chuse their Representatives by Subscribing their Names to Lists of Representatives to the Major part of whom the Freemen are Generally Strangers, thereby giving room for Faction Corruption and Tumultuous Meetings And to the Great Expence of Time Travel and Money to the Freemen.—

That the Constitution of the said Lords Proprietors Government is inconsistent and Injurious to your Majesties said Subjects For the Lords Proprietors whose powers and Prerogatives are united in them all, Not to be disjoyned, Take upon them to Send a Governour as a representative and Deputy of the first Member of their Number called the Palatine And each of the other Proprietors their respective Deputies making in all Eight which sitt Debate and Vote as a Council of the Province. A body which in all other his Majties Colonys is formed to be a Barrier between the Governr and People. These Deputies by their Employments are wholly dependant upon their Constituents and therefore think themselves obliged to carry everything they can in Favour of the Lords Proprietors intentions and Advantage being like-
—wise

-wise bound by an Oath to do nothing repugnant to their
 Interests oft times without any regard had to the
 Publick Good of the Colony. And when any of the
 Lords Proprietors Deputies are soe honest as to vote
 against the Lords Proprietors or their Governours pri-
 vate Interest proposed They are turned out and others
 put in their room. These Deputy's have Power given to
 them to reject any Law proposed for the good of the
 Colony but if it should happen that it should pass
 them, then the Governr Pretends another Negative upon
 them. And sometimes the Lords Proprietors take upon
 them to appoint Another to have a Negative upon the
 Governour And lastly the Lords Proprietors themselves
 Assume a Power of repealing those very Acts ratified
 and Confirmed by their said Governour and Deputies
 soe that the Lords Proprietors who by their Charter Ought
 to have but One Negative Assume sometimes Three and
 Sometimes Four Negatives upon the Laws agreed to and
 passed by the Representatives of the Freemen mett in As-
 sembly And having noe Council between them and the
 People they suffer noe Law to pass or if passed to be of
 any longer force than suites with their Private views &
 designs to the great Confusion And intire loss of all
 Publick Credit soe necessary in the Frontier Colony
 and

and destructive to the Liberties & Properties and apparent
 Violation of the free Constitution of his Majesties free born
 Subjects. That tho' the said Lords Proprietors are impower-
 ed by their said Charter to Erect Citys Burrough Towns
 or Villages by Granting Charters of incorporations Fran-
 chises and Priviledges to any body of people yet they
 have altogether neglected to doe the same neither have
 they settled any County Jurisdiction for the Preserva-
 tion of the Peace and regular Government according
 to the Laws of England neither have they Erected One
 Manor for holding Court Baron or to have and to hold views
 of Frank pledge and Court Leets for the Conservation of the
 Peace and better Government of this Colony but have Aban-
 doned all to an Unaccountable disorder And Confusion
 under the Administration And Underhand Manage-
 ment of a Single Person whom they have Comissionated
 and call Chief Justice who Solely and by himselfe holds
 all Courts of Kings Bench Common Pleas and Exchequer
 as alsoe all Assize County Courts and Sessions only in
 Charles Town the Only place of Judicature in the whole
 Province who makes what Lawiers And takes what fees
 he pleases Sumoning all persons from the remotest parts
 of the Colony to Attend his Courts Nor Appeals from him-
 self but to himself Nor no Method of Appeals settled
 for

for the Ease of your Matyes Subjects to your Majesty and
 Council as is done in the rest of your Matyes Colonies nor
 any Process Suffered to be Issued in your Matyes Name
 Judge of his Own Errors The Marshall and other Officers
 taking what Fees they will And he upon Trivolous pretences
 Adjourning Courts and putting off Tryals delaying Jus-
 tice in Order to Multiply his perquisites which are
 according to his Own Arbitrary pleasure Dayly ex-
 -acting And Extorting new Fees to the intolerable bur-
 -then of the blyent Undertaking himselfe to draw
 Writings And Afterwards Judging in his Courts the Valid-
 -ity of those Writings according to his Own Pleasure
 Sending for the Lawyers and giving Secrett Advice
 both to them and the blyents how to proceed in their
 Causes And Insists that noe General Assembly or Au-
 -thority here can either call him to an Account or
 remove him Nor even the Lords Proprietors themselves
 unless Notoriously Proved Guilty of Such Misdemeanours
 before the Lords Proprietors in London As they themselves
 Judge he deserved He having Words inserted in his
 Comission to that Purpose by the said Proprietors,
 but by the small regard the sd Lords Proprietors have
 had to the repeated Complaints made both by the Publick
 and Private Persons Injured by him we find they
 cannot

cannot be induced to remove him he always by his insinuations perswading them he is the only Person that can serve their Interests in Carolina Tho' no person has been ever more prejudicial to them. The Notorious Crimes & Offences which immediately relate to his as Chief Justice will appear in a Remonstrance and Impeachment brought Against him by the Commons house of Assembly now sent to your Majesties Judges in England. —

That When in the year 1715 the Nation of Savages called Yamasees had at the Instigation of the Spanish Garrison of St Augustine (a Town about 150 Miles to the Southward of the Frontiers of this Colony) cruelly Massacred your Majties Subjects in those Frontiers and Committed most barbarous depredations in the very heart of the Settlement upon their being repulsed by the Inhabitants, The said Spanish Garrison Protected them and bought their Plunder and Furnished them with Arms Provision and Ammunition (tho' in the midst of Peace with the Crown of Spain) in Order to renew their depredations All which being represented to the said Lords Proprietors to take some Effectual Means to put a stop to this barbarous dealing of the Spaniards yet they never regarded the lives and Estates of your Majties Subjects but some of them

them replied to several that went from hence If the Inhabitants were destroyed the Country might be settled by a better People. It was also represented to them that the said Garrison harboured and Protected Rebels, Felons Debtors Servants and Negroes that fled or run away thither which put us to a great charge in guarding that Frontier even in time of Peace but all to no purpose the Lords Proprietors never so much as gave an Answer to the same. —

We further represent that it is of very great consequence to the whole British Dominions in America to drive the Spaniards from St Augustine for not to instance the Enlargement of the Indian Trade which take of a good quantity of the British Manufacture It will be a notable barrier to your Majesties Colonys on the Main, keep the Indians in a greater dependance on English Government being deprived of the refuge they always find there Protect and relieve his Majesties Subjects that often are cast away coming thro the Gulph of Florida And most barbarously Murdered by the Florida Indians. And to the enriching his Majesties Subjects by the Wrecks of the rich Spanish Gallions and other richly laden Spanish Ships that are frequently cast on the Shoar of Florida coming thro the Gulph

Supph the only passage they use to Old Spain.

That Notwithstanding the great Expence we were at in the said Indian War with the said Yamasees and their Confederates which not only preserved the Lords Proprietors Lands not yet Settled or taken up but alsoe Such Lands as they have Appropriated to their Own Private and Particular Use From falling into the hands of the Indians. They have not Contributed to any Part of the Charge either by Tax or otherwise Excepting about One hundred and Fifty Small Arms - And when the Agents of this Province made Applicacon to them they declared their incapacity to Assist us But least your Majesty under our Extreame Necessities should take us under your most Gracious Protection. They prevaricated with the Lords Commissioners of Trade Who put some Queries to them being desirous to know what Steps they had taken towards our defence And what they had Contributed for that purpose. They told the Lords of Trade they had sent us large quantities of Armes And Ammunition And had Ordered their Receiver General to appropriate all such Monys as was in his hands to our Use which they thought would stop the Lords of Trade from Enquiring any more after the Miserable Condition of his Majties Subjects in Carolina Altho in fact they Ordered their

their said Receiver by the very neat Opportunity to make remittances to them of every penny of their Monys in his hands. Soe left us to Struggle with all those insupportable difficulties, even to the almost intire loss of the Province And during Two Years And half of that unhappy Time they never wrote One Letter to their Governour and Deputies here And took noe more Notice of us than if they had Abandoned the Province.

We also take leave to represent to your Majestie when by the Proprietors Mall Administration of the Government of North Carolina they brought a bloody Indian War upon the Inhabitants thereof wherein many hundreds of your Matjes Subjects were destroyed and barbarously Murdered It was insinuated to the Assembly here by the Lords Proprietors Deputies that if they would raise Mony and send Assistance to North Carolina they should be reimbursed Out of the Lords Proprietors quill Rents. yet notwithstanding the Great Expence we were at And the loss of the lives of Several brave Men of this Settlement that War which was vigorously Prosecuted until it was happily ended to the saving of that Province to the Lords Proprietors They never to this Day refunded One Penny or even soe much as gave thanks for preserving their Lands tho' we were no ways Obliged to

to be at the least Expence or Trouble About the Same. —

That in the year 1718 One Hatch a Notorious Pyrate better known by the Name of Black beard came off the Port of Charles Town in this Province And took Several Ships belonging to your Majesties Subjects trading to this Province And made Severall Persons of Note inhabitants of this Settlement Prisoners and went directly to North Carolina where under Pretence of Accepting of your Majesties Gracious Pardon by the Connivance of the Proprietors Govern^t there committed Several Acts of Pyracy there in the very face of that Govern^t And Several parcels of Pyratical Goods were found in their Governours and Secretarys Custody in Soe much that their Government of North Carolina became a nest of Pyrates And your Majesties Governour of Virginia being touched with concerne to find that any of your Majesties Dominions should be thus basely Scandalized made a Complaint to the said Lords Proprietors of those Proceedings. And they instead of bringing such base Offenders to condign Punishment According to their wonted Supiness and Negligence took noe Notice of the same. —

That as soon as the Inhabitants of this Settlement had driven the said Savage Yamasees from their Lands
Adjoyning

Adjoyning to Port Royal in Order to Strengthen that Frontier and Encourage new comers to come in and plant the same their Representatives in Assembly Obtained two Acts to be passed into Laws for dividing those Lands amongst such of his Majesties Protestant Subjects as should come and Settle the same excluding under severe Penalties such Persons having Land Already in this Province from buying any the said Lands tho' by the Lords Proprietors instructions to their Officers here any Person might have bought the whole or any part thereof Until by those Acts they were restrained And Abstracts of those Acts being sent into Great Britain and Ireland and printed there gave such encouragement that about 500 of his Majties Protestant Subjects transported themselves in Order to take the benefit of the same And on which the planters that had Escaped the Indian Massacre were enabled to returne to their Plantations in the Frontiers. But all this was interrupted by an Unseasonable repeal of those Acts by the Lords Proprietors Under pretence first that as the Lands were their Property soe they would dispose of the same as they thought fitt - Secondly by an Instrument Under their hands they made a distribution of the same far short of that made by

by the said Acts of Assembly which the New comers finding no other remedy were forced to comply with And began their Surveys upon those lands, But shirdly to the Great Surprize of the whole Province and the utter ruin and confusion of the New comers And in breach of their Publick Faith the Lords Proprietors sent Orders to their Surveyors General That all those Lands should be Surveyed for their own Private Use And that they might be sure to take in the whole Tract of the Yamasee Settlement They directed much more to be Appropriated to their Private Use then the said Settlement was ever Accounted to contain. - And tho' ye several persons had payed the purchase Money to their Receiver General here for those very Lands yet they are not only refused having any Titles confirmed to them for the same after the usual Methods prescribed but alsoe the said Receiver General refuseds to returne them their Monys. - It is impossible to view the consequence of this proceeding of the Lords Propriet^{rs} without horror. The Old Settlers in the Frontiers missing of that Reinforcement there, of the New comers again deserted their Settlements leaving Open the Southern Part of this Province to the Enemy to their great encouragement and Indangering the

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the whole, And reducing the new comers into soe
Miserable a Condition that by Sickness contracted by
their often removings And Spending all their Substance
they brought to begin their Settlements Are reduced
to that want and Poverty that they are daily consum-
ing and Perishing And those that have anything left
removing off the Province to the great Weakening the same.

That Notwithstanding the Many Addresses made
by the Genl Assembly from time to time to the Lords
Proprietors to take some Measures to Prevent the French
from incroaching on this part of his Majties Dominions
and Especially at the beginning of the Treaty of Utrecht
our Agent Mr Kettleby Presented a Memorial relating
to the same to the then Duke of Beaufort-Palatine.
They not only abandoned all to an Unaccountable
neglect but Alsoe when in May 1715 The French from
Mobile having Prevailed on the Alabama Indians to
Murder our Factors amongst them tho' it is notoriously
known that that place belonged to this Government
and Settlement several years before the French ever
settled at Mobile or any where therabouts the said
French immediately Nevertheless took possession of the
said place And Secured the same by building a
Fort which they vainly call New Thoulouse And all
these

these incroachments were complained of without any Prospect of redres - That since that time the French not contented with that, Usurpation continue to Incroach by making Forts at the Mouths of the Rivers belonging to this Province And Ariseing near our Settlements Insisting that by their Charter they are Enabled to doe by the Words of the same which makes their bounds to Extend Eastward as far as the Settlements of the People of Carolina soe that now they having made themselves Masters of Pensacola a late Spanish Port conveniently Scituated, they Surround this Settlement from the Mountains to the Sea vizt to the North west the West and South West which has already this Dismal Effect that all the Nations of Indians towards those points and but lately Under our Government have withdrawn themselves from the same and Subjected themselves to the French And as wee can't tell where or when these incroachments will end, soe as they are now Scituated And Our Settlement scattered along the Sea Shoar for 150 Miles there is nothing under God can prevent their taking possession of this Province upon the first War with France, He being assured by Deserters that there is at least Four thousand Men imported there within a few Months, over and above

above what was already there and more Expected daily by the Great encouragement given by the Ministry of France who transport them Freight free and Maintain them with Provision untill they are able to Support themselves. —

We are further to Observe that there lies an Open level Champion Country from their late Inroachments to Our Settlements Plentiful of Venison and other Game Sufficient to sustain Two Thousand Men in a March against us — As it has several times been experienced by our Expeditions to Apalatché Soe that what by the late Indian Warr The necessity we were under to Subdue the Pyrates the Expence of a defensive Warre against the Spaniards and Indians at St Augustine by Maintaining Garrisons and Scout Boats against them the demolition of Our Principal Fortifications by Storms and the Expences Arising to repair the same The vast Presents we are obliged to make to the Indians to keep up a Party Amongst them from depending Altogether upon the French Interest And lastly the Weak and unsteady Constitution of the Lords Proprietors Government who have always rather opposed the Methods we endeavoured to have taken to Strengthen ourselves then contributed to our Support
and

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And by this means we have lost all manner of Credit
nobody venturing to trust any Publick funds continued
for our Support That we are reduced to the last Extrem-
ity In gulphed in Debts without any Prospect of Extri-
cating Ourselves, all our Funds Anticipated for several
years to come Our Expences increasing without any
view of Answering them all which are so well known
to our Enemies and Incroaching Neighbours that they
not only contemn us but look upon us as an Abandoned
People void of the Royal Protection of your Matye soe
that without your Majesties Assistance and Steady
Government this hopefull Province will be lost to the
British Empire to the Endangering Virginia and
other your Majesties Dominions and the Irreparable
loss of the beneficial Trade of the same.

Thus most Gracious Sovereign We have been
constrained by the many hardships we have
laboured under from the Lords Proprietors and
viewing with Terror Our own unhappy and weak
Condition unable to resist the Attempts of the
Spaniards who are making preparations to Invade
us or Putting a Stop to the continual Incroachments
of the French Settlement of Mississippi, being intirely
Exhausted by a long and Expensive Bloody War
with

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wish the barbarous Indians and which is worst of all under the Government of Proprietors who are both unable and unwilling to help us have Obliged us as English Men and Denizens of England born to all the Rights and Priviledges thereof to Fly properly for aid and Assistance to your most Sacred Majesty Our Only truly Sovereign Lord humbly Supplicating your Royal Compassion noe ways doubting your Majestys Approbation of Our assuming the Government here in your Name in this time of Eminent Danger and Confusion there being noe other remedy to Secure this Settlement from ruin and the Inhabitants from Deserting the same to the Utter loss of soe considerable a Part of your Dominions. —

Therefore wee most humbly pray your Majesty to take us under the wing of your Majestys immediate Government that therein wee may partake of the Royal blessings which your happy Subjects enjoy under the Direct Influence of your Scepter Wee throw Ourselves at your Majesties feet And that all Heavenly and Temporal Blessings may Perpetually be showed upon your Sacred Majesty our Lawfull and rightful Sovereign
and

and upon your Royal Issue shall ever be the
prayers of your Majesties Loyal and Distressed
Subjects settled in South Carolina.

Feb. 3^d 1719^{1/20}

Sign'd by Order of the Commons
House of Assembly —
Hepworth, Speaker

Rich^d Allein
Sam. Eveleigh
Alexand^r Parris
B. Schenckingh
Samuel Brislean
George Chikken
Thos. Smith.

B. P. R. O. Prop^{rs} B. J. Vol. 31. p. 231.

[17th February 17¹⁹/₂₀]

To the R^t Honble M^r Secy Craggs.

Sir,

Having receiv'd from the Commrs of His Majesty's Customs the copy of a letter from M^r Rhett, Surveyor of the Customs in Carolina, giving an account that the people of that Province have deposed their Gov^r and Council, together with all the other Officers there, both Civil & Military, and appointed others in their stead. We thought it proper to give you y^r earliest notice thereof, that you may lay the same before His Majesty.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient &
most humble servants,
Westmorland
J. Chetwynd
C. Cooke
J. Molesworth
J. Selham

White hall

Feb^r 17th 17¹⁹/₂₀ }

B. P. R. O. Prop^r B. I. Vol. 31. p. 232.

[18th February 17th/₂₀]

To the R^t Hon^{ble} M^r Secy Craggs.

Sir,

Having this morning receiv'd a letter from the new pretended Council & Assembly of Carolina, giving some reasons for having depos'd the Proprietors Gov^r & other Officers there, We take leave to send you the inclos'd copy thereof, which you will please to lay before His Majesty, with what we transmitted to you yesterday upon that subject.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient &
most humble servants,

Westmorland.

J. Chetwynd.

C. Cooke.

P. Docminique.

J. Molesworth.

J. Pelham.

M. Bladen.

Whitehall }
Feb^r 18: 17th/₂₀ }

R. P. R. O. So. Carolina. B. 7. Vol. 1. A. 10.

Feb^{ry} ye 22^d 1719/20

A description of Pansecola in the
possession of the French.

Pansecola is in the latitude of 30th & 30^m a very good harbo^r no barr at the entrance that a fleet of ships may go in at once after you are in the harbo^r it is navigable ten leagues up good land on the west shoar and on the east low drowned land. The French at the taking it from the Spaniards the last tyme which was the 5th of September 1719 demolished the fortifications only one flanker they kept for a look out of 25 men just to prevent the English from settling it.

The French propose if the Spaniards come to retake it to leave it and retire to Mobile and give the French there an account in order that the French men of warr there may take the Spanish fleet in the harbo^r of Pansecola as the French general told Capt^r Byrchall.

A description of Mobile.

Mobile is about 28 leagues by water from Pansecola and half so much by land and the Island Mossaca is but half so far by water as Mobile and is the
chief

chief settlement the French have and is at the mouth of Mobile river the French Inhabitants are about 11 or 500 men women and children no fortifications there only a few great guns lying on logs of wood the Frenches dependance is on the men of war that lye in the open road before the Island Mosacco at the mouth of Mobile river which are three ships of 50: 60: & 70 guns which sd ships took Pensacola from the Spaniards the last time.

The Town of Mobile is 14 leagues up the river from the Island Mosacco and consists of abt 60 houses and abt an hundred & fifty men women and children no fortifications but only some great guns on logs as at Mosacco Island.

A description Mississippi.

The river Mississippi is distance from Mosacco abt 140 leagues south west and 30 leagues up the river is New Orleans about 12 little houses and a magazine the company had for all sorts of stores & a garrison of 19 men No great guns abt 100 leagues from New Orleans up the river is a garrison of 20 men no great guns about 50 leagues farther up the river is a small garrison of abt 20 men more no great guns this is

is near the river Rues or Red river. There is found near the head of Mississippi river at the Elbunoise a silver mine being 500 leagues up Mississippi river which river runs away to the lake of Canada.

The French at the taking of Pansecola had 600 Indians all gun men to assist them there are many people at the bottom of Mobile river going to settle near the mines at the Ellunoise one of the French garrisons is but 14 leagues from a Spanish garrison. The French not above 20 men in it. The French have also a garrison at Albama of 30 men at most three or 4 small swiffle guns in it which is 135 leagues up Mobile river. In the month of Nov^r last Capt^r Byrshall was there and had accot from Mobile from the French General that the Spasds had sent 4000 horse to cutt off the small garrisons of the French that were Frontiers amongst the French are already 1500 negroes and some thousands more expected near all the French garrisons are a quantity of Indians that the French trade with and are at their command consisting of many

many thousand men all well arm'd wth French arms.

This account I have from Captⁿ Byrchall and one M^r Owen Coth now at my plantacon who have been sev^{al} months amongst them and are well acquainted with the French settlemt. If the mines at the Ellunaise prove good the French in a short time will have in all humane probability the whole main If not quickly reinforced Captⁿ Byrchall that had my sloop taken from him by his own men has been this three yeares amongst the Spaniards and French and came from the Alabama fort here to Carolina by land arrived abot a year last from the Savana garrison.

If the French can have trading goods fit for the Indian trade from Britaine they living so convenient to the greatest nations of the Indians to the Southw^t will have all those Indians at comand which are by what I can learn 15000 or 20000 fighting men all good gunnemen.

I have taken this acct from these two persons that you may lett the Governmt at home

home know that if a French war should
 happen unless we that are frontiers are well
 provided men and fortifications to oppose
 so formidable an enemy we may expect
 the beginning of such a war to be in the
 hands of the enemy. This information is
 at present needfull from

Y^o D^s &c.

Thos Smith

[Endorsed]

Recd }
 Read } 23^d Aug^t 1720.

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina B. J. Vol. 1.

Proper orders for settling the Indian Trade.
Compare Genl Nicholson and Col. Barnwell's
list for presents.

Query the Chaplain and Chappel.

Orders to the Governours of Virginia and Bahama
to keep a good correspondence with Carolina.

Query a Commission for trying Pyrates.

A frigate to attend the coast and lye in the
river till the fort be built.

Query provision for forces to come after.

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina B. J. Vol. 1.

The Invoice of an Indian cargo not our affair but the presents for the Indians should be recommended.

Several particulars in the list of stores might be omitted and a store keeper should be sent with such of them as is proper.

Stores demanded for Charles Town may be sent by the next opportunity and not to retard the present voyage.

The method proposed for laying out the fort, town, and lands adjacents very proper.

Great part of the Instructions upon the Commander in Chief very proper and necessary but may some of them be spared because M^r Nicholson designs to go there himself.

The properest place to build the fort with certainty be on the main land on the north bank of the river, tho' it will likewise be necessary when the King send more forces to secure the Island of the mouth of the river.

It will be necessary an engineer should be forthwith sent thither with all sorts of ordnance stores.

Query whether it may likewise be proper the board of ordnance should provide the materials in the list of necessaries.

Query about a Governour for the fort.

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina. B. J. Vol. 1. A. 14.

[6th May 1720]

May it please yo^r Hono^r?

To be informed that 'tis the hum^l opinion of this House That it may be proper by the next opportunity of writing for England to give M^r Joseph Boone our Agent then an account that the Indians to the Northward of this Settlement have again broke out war against the inhabitants settled in those part And that the Indians to the Southward of this Colony also have lately made incursions and depredations on our Settlements there by killing some people and carrying away diverse slaves All which might probably have been prevented had the Indian Trading Act continued in force whereby that trade was managed for the safety of the publick And which Act the Lords Proprietors by an instrument under their hands and seals p^rtended to repeal And we desire you will please to represent that affair so to our Agent afores^d That he may there make the best use of it for the future safety and wellfare of this Colony.

A true Copy from the Journals Signed J^{no} Hepworth, Speak^r of the House of Commons of the 6th of May 1720. attested

J^{no} Tho: Moore Cl^k

B. P. R. O. So. Carolina. B. J. Vol. 1. A. 5.

[No. 100]

17 June
1720

An Act for supporting the present Government
under the administration of the Honble James
Moore Esq: the present Governr of the same or
any succeeding Governor.

Whereas by reason of the ill Governmt & male
administration of the proprietors of this Settlement &
their officers more at large set forth in a Generall
Representation of the grievances of the Inhabitants to
his most sacred Majesty King George & to the parliamt
of Great Britain and by reason of the inability & incapacity
of the said proprietors to protect or defend this Collony
from the continuall massacres & insults of our enemy
Indians or the invasion of foreign enemies they the
said Inhabitants have been driven to so great ex-
tremities That no ordinary meanes could be wren or
can be sufficient to extricate themselves from the
evills aforesaid.

Wherefore the said Inhabitants taking into
their consideration their calamitous circumstances
& for the preservation of their lives and estates ac-
cording to the Supreme Law of nature & the duty they
owe unto the said Sovereign Lord the King to pre-
sent

vent the desertions of the people and to save so noble
a Colony from falling into the hands of his Majesties
enemies did with one heart & voice renounce the
said proprietors & every of them their heires & suc-
cessors and did unanimously elect the Honble James
Moore Esq: to be Govern^r of this Settlement for and on
his Majesties behalfe. And whereas the said James
Moore as Governor, & for the due & regular Governmt
of the said Settlement and the preservation of his
Majesties peace and the better to oppose & withstand
our said enemies did constitute & appoint divers
officers both civill & military untill his Majesties
please should be known in this behalfe We therefore
humbly pray his most sacred Majestye that it may
be enacted and be it therefore Enacted by the
said Honble James Moore Esq: Govern^r for & in
his Majesties name and by & with the advise & con-
sent of the Representatives of the said Inhabitants
of the said Settlement now mett at Charles Town That
as well He the said James Moore Gov^r as also all
persons acting in this present Generall Assembly
& other officers & ministers civill & military what-
soever created or to be created by him the said James
Moore and acting under his authority or made created
or

R

or continued by a generall Convention of the said inhabitants or made created or continued by the present Generall Assembly or by the now Common House of Assembly by force or virtue of any law or custom of this Province at any time in forme before the said late revolution of the Settlement Bee and are hereby confirmed in their respective offices & so shall continue and be untill his Majesty shall see fitt to remove or displace the same unless the said James Moore Gov^r or any succeeding Gov^r shall see cause in the meane time to remove any of them pursuant to any power invested in the said James Moore in that behalfe.

And be it further Enacted by the authority afores^d in regard of the exigency of the said officers that all acts & proceedings whatsoever had & to be had & done by the said Convention Gov^r or Assembly or by any officers persons & ministers whatsoever deriving any authority under them shall & are hereby declared good valid & effectuell in the law to all intents & purposes whatsoever as if they and every of them had been sufficiently authorized thereunto unless his most sacred Majestye or the Parliament of Great Britain or the Gen^l Assembly of

of this Settlement for the time being doe & shall expressly repeal revoke or annul the same and all parties concerned in the said late Revolution in this Settlement or in the said Government of affairs as aforesaid shall be & are hereby justified & indemnified.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid that all actions prosecutions & suites hereafter to be had commenced or brought against any of the officers ministers or persons aforesaid on acct of the premisses without especiall & express leave given by his s^d Majesty in that behalfe shall & are hereby deemed null & void and moreover also that all & every p^{son} sued or prosecuted on account of the premisses may plead the generall issue & give this act and the speciall matter in evidence And if the plaintiff shall become nonsuite or forbear further prosecution or suffer discontinuance or a verdict pass agt him The s^d def^t shall recover his double costs for which he shall have the like remedy as in case were costs by law were given to Defendts.

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B. P. & O. Prop^r B.I. Vol 10 2. 204

Charles Town S^c Carolina y^e 3 March 1712^o

Dear S^r

I am sorry to have the Occasion to write this un-
welcome News of the Uneasiness this Country is in at this
time by reason of an Account that we have from providence
of an Invasion designed f^r y^e Spaniards a Sloop being sent
on purpose to Inform us of the same and that they are
coming with four Sail of Ships one of 50 Guns, one of
48, one 30: y^e other 24 & six Sloops 1200 men they Designe
to Land at St Augustine to come by Land we are at this
time very much unprovided to Receive them but I hope
before they come we shall be in better Order, y^e Originall
News comes from the Havana by a boat that have made
their Escape from them with severall Letters from M^r Jarvis
& M^r Savill I hope we shall overcome them and be a
flourishing Country still both your Interest & my own there
is an Embargo laid on all Ships Except Capt Kebbee by
whom this comes via Bristol I hope it will find your
self & good Madam Kragg with your dear Babes in good
health I am Dear Sould. Your real Friend & most humble
Serv^t

To M^r Sam^l Kragg Merchant Jonathan Shrine
in London

J. Master

Master Knagg

Since my last to you we have had an Express from the Govern^d of providence, that y^e Spaniards intend an Invasion on this place from the Havana with Six Men of War, Six Ships two boom vessels with about 1200 Men and in their way they are to call at St Augustine for their forces, they were to saile from the Havana 15 dayes agoe so that we may expect them every hour, all the Ships here were yesterday Embark^d or else I should have sail'd in Eight dayes I have but 100: barrells to take on board, but shall defer taking them in till we see how matters goes. We have severall very good Ships in the place & between 4 & 500 Sailers, They also designe to fit four of the best Ships in a posture of Defence the Ships are those which are pitcht upon Capt^t Kathinsons, Capt^t Lully, Capt^t Beal & my selfe the people seems not to feare them in the least, but our fortifications are much out of Repair but making all the Dispatch they can to fit themselves for Defence, if they make use of our Ships three of us must half unload again. The Countrey let this Ship saile upon the account of A Agent that is going from hence as also to carry this News home I wish it may be a false Report but it is generally belived that it is too true. because

severall

several Men in this place have Received letters from
their Friends out of Havano and all to one effect
So I am much afraid we shall be Detained here, how
long cannot tell

S^r I remaine your humble Servant
to Command

Daniel Bell

Charles Town S^c Carolina

March 4th 1719⁵⁰

To M^r William Wragg

Merchant in London

South

South Carolina March 14th 1799²⁰

W. Sam^l. Waldo.

S^r I had no thoughts of putting you to the charge of postage from Bristol (hoping you have mine of Capt^r. Hox and very lately of Capt^r Shubrick) but the very late turn of Affairs, makes it my Duty to Inform you, that we were loaded within 140 Tbs and to sail in about a week but are now imprest to serve the Country in defence against the Spaniards by whom we may expect to be visited in less than a week with 1200 Men imbarkt aboard 10 or 11 Saile of vessels vizt one of 54 Guns, one of 42, one of 36, one of 18, the Herbert Pinck 24 guns, and 5 or 6 Sloops from 10 to 4 Guns each, an Express arrived here two Dayes past from the Bahamas with several letters from two English Gentlemen at the Havannah sent to the Bahamas by a Boat that left y^e Havannah the 7th of last month advising that s^t Fleet were to sail three Dayes after s^t Boat, The report is so probable that it receives General Credit, and all hands are employed to raise breast works &c to cover the Guns & men before the Town as also to fit four Ships (viz) Capt^r. Mathinson 18 Guns, Capt^r Bell 18 Capt^r. Sealy 16 & the Fontaine 16 guns to receive the Enemy soon after they enter the Harbour (or as may be thought proper)

proper) with a frigate, as also 2 small vessels to cruise of St Augustine to give intelligence of their approach. We know not whether they designe for the Bahamas or this place or both but we hope this favourable providence of timely notice will enable us so to prepare for them as to give them a much warmer Reception (and smarter repulse) then they expect since we have reason to believe they depend upon the intelligence they recd from one Capt Loan whom they took about three months past (and soon after he left this place) And tho' he might very truly say that this place was then in a very naked neglected posture Yet Circumstances are now very different and We are advanced very considerably in repairing the works in Order for Defence so that at present we are under no great Concern.

I shall Doe my utmost to preserve & promote y^e Interest of y^e Ship as far as the Nature of this affaire wil admit & ever be ambitious of aproving my selfe with sincere respects

S^t Your most Hum^l and most obliged Serv^t

Capt. Donwrich I Judge writes for this conveyance, Oth^o: Beale

To Mr. Sam^l. Waldo Merchant a the

New England Coffee house London

Recd April 29th } 1720

Read July 7th }